The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2661. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

Alfred Munroe & Co.'s Circular.

Our stock of Men's Spring Clothing, now ready, is very large and desirable, comprising a great variety, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest and best importers. Our Spring over-garments, business coats, vests and pants, are in the latest and most approved style of shape and make.

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The NEW-YORK TRIBUNE having a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the world, is the very best medium in which to advertise.

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Commend their unequaled stock of Boys' Spring Clothing, at No. 214 Broadway, under the Museum, to the attention of parents.

This new establishment, connected with the well-known clothing warehouse of the firm Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., is for the special accommodation of those accustomed to deal in that thoroughfare.

ROGERS & RAYMOND would state that their Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing is cut and finished by the best artists, and that every article in their magnificent stock will be sold at rates more reasonable than have ever yet prevailed in Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
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AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,

Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New York.

Mayors of the Great Cities.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries and Physicians, of our several cities, have signed a document of assurance to us, that the Remedies of Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell, (Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Pills, Ague Cure and Cherry Pectoral) have been found to be medicines of great excellence and worthy the confidence of the community:

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The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact of almost all the cities of this continent, have signed this document to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space here will not admit of any considerable portion of them, and we only publish those in this more immediate vicinity.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills and Ayer's Ague Cure, prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Destructive Fire at Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, March 15, 1860.

Messrs. O. Mazange & Co., Agents for Herring's Champion Safes.

GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you last year, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from the fire at the destruction of our office and building this morning. When we opened the safe after the fire, we found its contents in as good condition as when put in last evening. The safe was exposed to a severe test and proved its FIRE-PROOF qualities. We cheerfully recommend HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES to our friends and the public.
MALONE & FOOTE.

FIRE AT WARRENTON, GEO.

WARRENTON, Geo., March 10, 1860.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents*: The Herring's Patent Safe which I bought of you in April, 1858, has stood the fire. My house was burnt the 15th inst.; when the safe got cold I opened it, and found my books, papers, and money all safe and sound. I would like to know whether it would stand another fire. Yours, respectfully,
FOSTER H. THOMPSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

We take this method of informing the public of our

REMOVAL

to the large new store No. 3 Bond-street, where may be found a full assortment of

PARLOR, HALL AND OFFICE STOVES,
COOKING RANGES,
HEDENBERG'S PORTABLE HEATERS AND FURNACES,
HOT-AIR FURNACES FOR COAL AND WOOD,
REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, REVOLVING REFRIGERATORS, &c.

This Refrigerator is made in an octagon form, and is very ornamental as well as useful. The ice-chamber is situated at the top, occupying one-half of the area of the box, and about half its depth. The other half of the top of the box, to half the depth of the ice-chamber, is the milk and butter closet. It has a zinc bottom, and is entirely separate from other parts of the Refrigerator. Access is gained to this as well as the ice-chamber, by raising the top. Under the milk and butter is a wine closet of the same size. The balance of the Refrigerator is in one general apartment, where all kinds of meat, poultry, fish, fruit, &c., &c., can be kept in a pure, healthy state. The shelves consist of wheels, which turn on an axis, bringing any article that may be desired in front of its respective door. They are well ventilated, use very little ice, and have three times as much shelf-room as any other refrigerator which takes the same space on the floor. Please call and see them, or send for circular, giving full description. They can be shipped to any part of the country with safety.

We invite owners, architects and builders to examine our Furnaces and Heaters, and the quality of our work. On the point of safety we are very particular, attending to all our work in person, and never allowing a fire to be made in a furnace until we have examined it thoroughly, the happy result of which attention has been, *that in all the large number of Furnaces we have set, not one single fire has occurred.*
F. L. HEDENBERG & SONS,
No. 3 Bond-street, near Broadway.

N. B.—Prompt attention paid to heating, ventilating, repairing, &c., &c., in City or country.

[Advertisement.]

REOPENING OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—This stirring and much looked-for event will occur at 1 o'clock this afternoon, when "all the world" will flock to the Museum to see the WHAT IS IT once more, and gaze on the fairy-like magnificence with which, in so short a recess, BARNUM has clothed the whole establishment. Such beauty! Such brilliance! Such fireworks to-night! Such delightful performances this afternoon and evening! Such old and new favorites! Such irresistible attractions altogether!

[Advertisement.]

MEDALLION

Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets; Rugs, Matting, Mats, Window-shades, Druggets, Table and Piano Covers, Oil Cloths, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery,
Sign of the Golden Eagle.

[Advertisement.]

SOUGHT AFTER EAGERLY, BOUGHT CHEERFULLY.—Parsimonious people should not visit KNOX'S, for a single glance at his new Spring style is sure to make them haul out $4—such is its attractive and not-to-be-resisted qualities. All others, however, ought to drop in—it is at No. 212 Broadway—and make their selections.

[Advertisement.]

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Messrs. MANSFIELD, Principals of this popular Institute for Young Ladies, present our readers with a lengthy advertisement of their school in our columns to-day, to which we very cheerfully call attention, not simply as a favor to them, but more especially as a favor to our patrons.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Captain Turner's Instructions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 30.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Petitions from all parts of New-York are pouring in, praying that the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada may be amended or rescinded. Hostility to it is daily growing more bitter, so ruinous is it to the interests of Western New-York. Mr. HATCH's report will not only be strongly condemnatory of the Treaty, but will urge that it be abrogated at the earliest possible day. President BUCHANAN will lay the report immediately before Congress, in answer to the resolution introduced by Hon. ALFRED ELY, calling upon him to communicate to the House, if, in his opinion, not incompatible with the public interests, all the information in his possession, relative to the practical working of the Treaty, whether the Provincial Government of Canada has not, through its Legislature, violated the spirit of said treaty; what has been the practical effect of the third clause of the treaty upon the interests of the respective countries; what measures, if any, had been taken to procure correct information touching the practical operation and effect of the third clause of the treaty upon the interests of American citizens, and whether, in his opinion, the said third article could not, with advantage to American interests, be either amended or rescinded. This course of Mr. ELY brings up the whole question, and when opportunity offers, he will discuss it at length before the House. It is said Canada has increased the tariff on goods not named in the free list till it amounts to prohibition. The evil is great, and needs prompt correction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The appointment of ENGLISH as Marshal of Indiana has produced a great flare-up in the Administration household. A Mr. VOORHEES called on the President and earnestly protested against it in the name of the Administration Democrats in Indiana. After he concluded his remarks, Mr. BUCHANAN replied, "Mr. VOORHEES, the President, I believe, Sir, is vested with the appointing power, and he has exercised it. I have no other answer for you, Sir." Mr. VOORHEES, I learn, avows his determination to support DOUGLAS, as the heaviest blow he can give back, and Senator FITCH declares his purpose not again to enter the White House. The new appointee is father to Hon. WM. H. ENGLISH, author of the famous English bill.

Mr. BARR, to-day, presented numerous petitions from New-York, for a uniform bankrupt law. The subject is already before the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. NELSON, to whom it is referred, is believed to be favorably disposed towards it.

The Express left here this afternoon for St. Joseph, with a large mail for the Overland Pony Express to California, including packages from Government and the British Minister.

Next Monday the Pacific Railroad Committee again meets, when several bills will be introduced.

The House Post-office Committee have agreed to report a bill restoring the old service between Charleston and Havana, and the inland service as it stood before the reduction by Postmaster-General HOLT. The bill also provides for the payment of contractors who continued to perform service in spite of the reduction ordered.

The Butterfield contract is to be reconsidered to-morrow, when Hon. JOHN COCHRANE and Gov. CORWIN will address the Committee on the subject.

Mr. HOARD's Investigating Committee have organized and gone to work, but I have not learned what progress they have made.

I am assured that the Administration is entirely satisfied with the tenor of the dispatches from the Gulf. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 30.

Private letters from Arizona state that delegates have been elected to a Convention to be held at Tucson on the first Monday in April to organize a Provisional Government for that Territory. All connection with New-Mexico is severed. R. OWENS, two years ago a member of the Legislature of Texas, will probably be elected Governor of Arizona under the Provisional Government. The same advices state that the disturbances in Chihuahua will probably destroy the trade with El Paso, and prevent the exportation of specie. Most of the specie used by the United States Government and Overland Mail Company has heretofore been drawn from Chihuahua.

The documents sent into the Senate to-day by the President embrace the instructions of the Navy Department to Capt. JARVIS. Under date of July 27, 1858, he is informed that the ship-of-war *Savannah* has been prepared for service in the Home Squadron, and he is directed to proceed with her to San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua.

"You will at all times," the Secretary adds, "afford protection to citizens of the United States and their property, and should occasion arise protect any vessel of the United States from search or detention on the high seas by the armed ships of any other Powers."

The following letter from the Secretary to Capt. JARVIS had not reached him at the time of the capture of the Miramon steamers:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 13, 1860.

SIR: With a view to afford the protection due our citizens at Vera Cruz, the President has directed Hon. R. McLANE, should a hostile force approach that place, and he should consider the American citizens there in danger from its operations, to request the commanding officer of the United States vessels of war on that coast to land such forces as may be needed and can be spared from indispensable duties, and to employ them for the protection of our citizens whose persons or property he may believe to be in danger. Should Mr. McLANE, therefore, make of you, as senior commanding officer, the request which his instructions authorize him to do, you will promptly comply with it. Statements having been made which lead to the belief that arrangements are making by what is known as the Miramon Government of Mexico, to establish a blockade at Vera Cruz and other ports on the Gulf of Mexico, the President has decided that no such blockade will be recognized by the United States. You are therefore directed to employ the naval force under your command to afford American vessels free ingress and egress at all Mexican ports, and fully to protect them."

The same orders were sent to Capt. FARRAGUT, commanding the *Brooklyn*, and Commanders TURNER, JENKINS and HAZARD, respectively commanding the *Saratoga*, *Preble* and *Pocahontas*.

In communicating the documents relative to the course of Captains JARVIS and TURNER, in the seizure of the Miramon steamers, the Secretary adds:

"Upon the facts stated in these official reports, the Department approves of the conduct of both those gallant officers, and the officers and men under their command."

Messrs. Barr, Irvine, Garnett, Verree and Harris, of Maryland, have been appointed a select Committee, by the Speaker of the House, on Mr. BARR's resolution for an investigation of certain contracts in connection with the public stores of New-York.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 30.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President in reply to a resolution of inquiry relative to the operations of the navy in Mexico, and the authority therefor. Ordered to lay on the table and be printed.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill relative to assembling a Convention of Commissioners from the United States and Paraguay to consider the claims of the Rhode Island Company, said Commissioners to meet in Washington, and sit three months, the expenses to be paid jointly by both Governments. He asked for the present consideration of the bill. Laid over.

The bill to further carry out the provisions of the fifteenth section of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissioner to adjudicate private claims under the treaty, there being a special fund in the Treasury for paying them. After a debate, it was laid over.

The private calendar was taken up, and bills upon it discussed the balance of the day. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 30.

The House considered the bills upon the private calendar.

The motion of Mr. COLFAX, providing that if any person indorses on a letter that it is to be returned to him in thirty days if not called for, it shall be so done, instead of being sent to the Dead-letter Office, was passed.

A number of private bills were passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

The Combat in the Northern Part of the State.

MEETING OF BOTH PARTIES AT DANIELSONSVILLE—SPEECH OF SIDNEY WEBSTER TO THE DEMOCRACY—GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DANIELSONVILLE, Conn., Thursday, March 29, 1860.

Vibrating from one end of the State to the other in search of distinguished speakers who are announced to appear, but who, after our New-York fashion, are taken suddenly ill, though it may prove salutary to one's patience is hardly profitable in a newspaper point of view. I was, therefore, somewhat vexed on reaching this point to find that the "large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans, to be addressed by Hon. JOHN P. HALE," at this place this evening, existed wholly and entirely in the imagination of newspapers and posters. Three gentlemen, Messrs. C. F. CLEVELAND, Mr. HAMMOND and Mr. HALSEY, were put forward to fill up the gap, and divert the attention of as many as possible from the Democratic meeting held at the same time, and addressed by SIDNEY WEBSTER, of Boston. I had just concluded to pocket the disappointment and attend an advertised discussion between Mr. HALE and Col. WRIGHT, of Boston, at Colchester, when I learned through a private source that that appointment was also abandoned. Mr. HALE is announced to speak at New-London to-morrow night—so I have another chance at him.

One of the strongest evidences I have yet had of the probable election of the Republican candidates next Monday is the fact that I heard a Postmaster of one of the largest villages in the State offer to bet on that result. I suppose it may be looked upon as an indubitable fact that Postmasters in general have the strongest possible faith in the success of their candidates, and that when they think the battle is lost we may safely calculate on that result. Indeed, I think Mr. BUCHANAN would be perfectly horrified could he realize the almost universal Douglas proclivities of the Connecticut Postmasters. The quantity of the Little Giant's speeches stowed away in the dusty pigeon-holes of country Post-offices must be enormous.

I am inclined to think that the Democracy in general feel that the reputation of the present Administration is rather a drawback. The great body of those with whom I have conversed seem inclined to quite conservative views, and would be shocked at the idea of making Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR's Pro Slavery doctrine a plank in the Charleston platform. Among this class of men I find there is not much fear of losing the State at the Presidential contest, even if the Republicans are successful in this hotly-contested State fight. They think that Mr. BUCHANAN's reputation is an incubus, which, removed from any influence on the election, would enhance their chance of a triumph.

I also find among a large body of Democrats a tacit admission that Mr. Mayor WOOD had better stay at home and try to keep the dust out of the eyes of New-York rather than to come up here and throw it into the eyes of Connecticut. The impression seems quite prevalent that Mr. WOOD is trying much harder to have the Connecticut election help him in his schemes at Charleston, than he is to work for the interest of the State of Connecticut or of the Democracy of the State. I heard one of the principal Democratic orators say that "Mr. WOOD's personal and political record, and the blunders of the troupe who follow him would do more to harm Democracy than to help it." By the way, one of the said troupe, in a speech at New-London last evening, said the "main question was between Freedom and Slavery, and he was for Slavery!"

Why His Honor has been pleased to travel with this troupe is a matter of some surprise. He certainly gives them more stamina than they give him. "Possibly," said a prominent Democrat to me, "he may need them as jolly traveling companions, but certainly it would be far more impressive for him to travel in company with a good sober, praying Jacksonian Democrat." It would be difficult for one accustomed to view the Mayor in the austerity of his official dignity in the Mayor's chair, to recognize him in his social pleasantry here. His Honor is quite unbent, and chats with his neighbor in a car, or whomsoever addresses him, with a freedom and urbanity that would almost lead one to believe him a candidate for something!

I also learn that Mr. GREELEY's style of speaking was equally unpopular with the Republicans from its unattractive oratorical embellishments.

The preponderance of Republican talking talent continues to be apparent in the canvass, and will, no doubt, tell on the day of election. The Democrats themselves acknowledge their deficiency in this respect, and I think too late to remedy the defect. The importance of this contest in connection with that going on in Rhode Island, is universally acknowledged, and I hear a prevalent opinion that the result here will materially affect the result there. It is claimed that the Republicans here are divided on the question of popular sovereignty, *vide* the conflicting opinions concerning Mr. STANTON's Kansas reminiscences, and that the divisions now existing here, and in Rhode Island are but a tithe of the disturbances which will be nursed into an irrepressible conflict at the Presidential election.

I think you may rely upon the truth of what I have already written regarding the largest manufacturers of the State advocating their political preferences without regard to the threats of withdrawal of patronage by the South. Why Gov. BUCKINGHAM himself has been at the head of one of the largest manufactories in the State, while in his own town there are half a dozen men of the same class known to be strong Republicans. It must be evident that did this independence not exist, and had the manufacturing districts the unusual sympathy with Democracy that is represented, the friends of Republicans would be few and far between, for the whole community is controlled by that interest. I repeat, therefore, my conviction that the manufacturers as a body do not interfere with politics, and that on no other hypothesis can the Republican prospects of success be accounted for.

The Township of Danielsonville, from which I write, is on the line of the Norwich and Worcester Road, in the northeastern part of the State. The Congressional district comprises New-London and Windham counties, and has about 22,000 votes. It elected a Republican member of Congress by 567 majority; gave the Republican Governor 627 majority, and Mr. FREMONT, in '56, 2,180 over BUCHANAN. The township has about 6,000 population, and an average number of 1,000 votes. In '56 the Anti-Democratic vote was 270 majority, but at the last State election it stood 74 majority, and only about 20 on the representative—which marvellous decrease so elates the Democracy that they feel confident of carrying the district with a little effort. As in most other places, the Democracy have secured the best hall, and forced their opponents to the disadvantage of having an unattractive meeting-room. The room of the Republicans is, however, the larger of the two, consisting of an adaptation of the old freight-house to the purposes of a temporary hall. Neither meeting was attended by ladies, or by more than four or five hundred persons. These, however, were attracted simply by advertisements and posters, and not by the flaming torch, deafening music, and pyrotechnic dodge. I cannot, however, forgive the Republicans the "eminent speaker" trick, that brought me across the State to the imminent risk of diptheria and sundry other undesirable complaints. The Republican meeting, however, was well attended, and the sentiments of the speakers were much more moderate and conservative than the party gets credit for in this region.

The Democratic meeting was held at Bothwell Hall, and among other distinguished guests Hon. PELEG CHILDS was present. PELEG has frequently enjoyed the honor of being defeated on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. WEBSTER said it happened to the people of the United States, unlike any other of the powerful peoples of earth, to live in two countries at once. We owed allegiance to a double government. We were bound to the service of two masters. Our hearts were bound to two objects of affection. We were citizens at once of the States in which we lived, and of the Union by which those States were enfolded and preserved. The Supreme Court of the United States bound us by its decrees not less than the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut. A political party that was inspired by purposes of injury to the Government of the Union should be shunned. He charged that the Republican Party was a geographical and sectional party in its organization and its aim. To be sure, but one object was propounded distinctly in the speeches and writings of the wisest and most cunning men of the party, which was the prevention of the extension of slave labor into the United States Territories; but behind this loomed up another range of objects. They should not trust the specious speeches of the Republican leaders.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT NORWALK.

NORWALK, Conn., Friday, March 30.

The largest and most enthusiastic Democratic Mass Meeting ever held in this part of the State was held here this evening. The large hall, seating nearly 2,000 persons, was densely packed, and outside the streets were thronged with immense crowds of people unable to obtain admittance. An express was sent to Darien for a speaker to address them. Several bands of music were in attendance, and bonfires blazed from every hill-top, which, with the roaring of cannon, the waving of banners, the glare of torches and the cheering of the enthusiastic multitude formed a scene of excitement never before witnessed in this vicinity. A delegation from Danbury, filling seven cars, arrived at 8 P. M., but it was totally impossible for them to crowd into the hall. The meeting was eloquently and ably addressed by Hon. E. C. PERRIN, HARRINGTON and INGERSOLL, and their remarks were received with rapturous applause.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, March 30.

The Republicans are holding two large meetings here to-night. One is addressed by J. A. BRIGGS, of Ohio, and the other by Mr. KAPP, Editor of the *New-Yorker Demokrat*; A. CELESTIN, W. SCHMIDT, J. F. BABCOCK and B. NOYES. The procession which is also in progress is a magnificent affair. Two thousand persons, at least, are in the line. The immense multitude formed in front of the Tontine Hotel, and cheered Gov. SEYMOUR and Mr. ENGLISH. The latter made a few patriotic remarks, which were responded to by tremendous cheers. Both parties feel confident of carrying the State.

FROM ALBANY.

THE CANAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 30.

The following bills were passed:

To incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

To prevent the fraudulent sale and concealment of property sold under chattel-mortgage.

To incorporate the Corn Exchange Warehousing Company.

To regulate the rate of milk freight on the New-York and Erie and Harlem Railroads.

Several motions were made to recommit this bill, with the object of driving off its passage. These were earnestly and vigorously opposed by Senators KETCHUM and ROBERTSON, who urged the passage of the bill as an act of justice to the farmers of Dutchess, Westchester and Putnam Counties.

The motions were all lost, and the bill was passed 18 to 7.

The *Pro Rata* bill, as passed by the Assembly, came up on the final reading.

Mr. MCGRAW moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to substitute a bill appointing three Commissioners to equalize the freight tariffs on the railroads of the State.

Mr. HAMMOND supported the substitute on the ground that the Commissioners chosen by the Governor would be more likely to come to a decision for the benefit of the State than would the interested canal men on one side, and the railroad men on the other.

The substitute for the *Pro Rata* bill, which appoints three Commissioners to confer with the Commissioners for a similar purpose in other States, to inquire into the propriety of adopting a general *Pro Rata* system, and report at the next Legislature, was adopted in the place of the Assembly bill—17 to 13.

The substitute is favored by the friends of the Railroads, and recommended as the best means of investigating the practicability of *Pro Rata*, while not risking the interests of the State.

Mr. PROSSER voted for the bill, and it finally passed—20 to 10.

The Metropolitan Police bill was made the special order for to-morrow, and it was resolved to take a final vote Monday night. The motion to add the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to the Commission was lost. No important amendment was adopted.

The bill to create the Department of Public Charities in New-York was reported favorably.

On motion of Mr. COLES, the bill to provide against unsafe buildings in New-York was referred to be reported complete.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 30.

Mr. MCQUADE moved to refer the two remaining New-York City Railroad bills, for the South and West-street road, and for the East-street and Avenue C road, to the first Committee of the Whole. Lost, Ayes 72, and less than two-thirds.

The Canal Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. FLAGLER moved to make the tax half a mill instead of eleven-twentieths of a mill, with the intention to strike out the Chenango extension.

After a protracted debate, the motion was lost, 44 to 44.

A motion was made to strike out all the appropriations except that for the Erie Canal.

A long debate ensued upon this.

A number of bills were reported from Standing and Select Committees. Among others, the bill to authorize the construction of new tracks on the Second-avenue railroad in New-York.

Mr. O. ALLEN called up the resolution inquiring of the Attorney-General if in his opinion the repeal of the Railroad tolls of 1851 was constitutional. Adopted.

The Committee of Nine put forward several bills—among others: The New-York Central Park bill; to alter the exterior line of streets in New-York on the Harlem River; for the inspection of steam boilers in New-York and Brooklyn; to regulate the rates of wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn; the oyster-planting bill; to regulate the ferry between New-York and Staten Island; to erect the County Conhocton.

The House, on motion of Mr. CONKLING, struck out the enacting clause of the bill for the relief of GEO. W. SHERMAN and others.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

The bill to widen Bushwick-avenue, in Brooklyn, was referred, to be reported complete.

On motion of Mr. A. A. MYERS, the bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Cab Company was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. MCQUADE, the two remaining New-York City Railroad bills for roads from South and West streets, and through East-street to Avenue C, were moved forward to the first Committee of the Whole.

The Canal Appropriation bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CROCKER stated he was in favor of a speedy completion of the canals, but opposed to excessive taxation. He would not favor oppressive burdens on the people. If the work of the enlargement could be completed with a three-mill tax, he would vote for it, but not otherwise. He withdrew the motion to strike out all appropriations but for the Erie Canal. After some more amendments had been proposed, Mr. FLAGLER moved to strike out the clause authorizing lock extensions. He urged on the majority of the whole the fulfilling of the pledges to the people to guard against unnecessary expenditure and exercise strict economy.

Mr. O. ALLEN advocated the lock extension as necessary to secure the full benefit of the enlargement.

Messrs. DECKER, WILDER, DICKINSON, PECK, CONKLING and D. WRIGHT favored the motion to strike out the clause, and denounced the long-lock scheme as one to advance private interests.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN spoke in favor of the lock extension, and declared that Senator PROSSER was deserving of thanks from the State of New-York for originating it.

Mr. MILLIKEN spoke in favor of the Erie Canal and against the extension scheme. After a protracted debate, the long lock section was stricken out. The tax was reduced from 11-20 to ½ mill, and the bill ordered to the third reading.

The South and West street and East Avenue C Railroad bills were referred to be reported complete.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

PRO RATA—THE BILL DEAD—MILK TARIFFS ON THE ERIE AND HARLEM CITY RAILROADS—SALE OF THE CITY HALL—THE CHARTER AMENDMENTS—SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE, ETC., ETC.

ALBANY, Friday, March 30, 1860.

The Pro Rata bill was the special order in the Senate last evening, and talked over for a couple of hours, after which it was ordered to a third reading, and the final vote directed to be taken at 12 o'clock to-day.

When 12 o'clock came the Clerk commenced reading the bill, but was interrupted by a motion from Mr. MCGRAW to recommit it, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause and insert a substitute providing for the appointment of Commissioners to act in concert with Commissioners from other States in establishing a uniform system of freight charges upon the trunk lines connecting the seaboard with the West.

Upon this proposition a long discussion ensued, the moderate *pro rata* men—those who vote Aye from necessity, not choice—speaking in favor of the substitute.

The substitute submitted by Mr. MCGRAW was adopted by a vote of ayes 20, noes 10—the radical *pro rata* men voting in the negative. The following is the division, Democrats in Italic, Republicans in Roman:

AYES—Messrs. Abel, *Blood*, *Connelly*, Ferry, Fiero, *Gardiner*, Hammond, Hillhouse, *Kelly*, Ketcham, Lapham, *Lawrence*, McGraw, Montgomery, *J. M. Murphy*, Prosser, Robertson, Rotch, *Spinola*, Truman—20.

NOES—Messrs. Goss, Manierre, Munroe, P. P. Murphy, Ramsey, Richmond, Sessions, Warner—8.

The substitute was then reported complete, and the bill read a third time and passed. It has now to go to the House, where I think it will be concurred in.

Although the stiff *Pro Rata* men voted against the substitute, I think it is viewed as a substantial triumph, as though no legal action may come of it, the proposed Commission will have the tendency to prevent the unjust discriminations which demanded Legislative action.

Until the discussion on the *Pro Rata* bill, the Senate was engaged in the forenoon in the third reading of bills. The only important bill read was that to regulate the price for carrying milk on the Harlem and Erie roads. The bill passed by a vote of Ayes 18, Noes 5, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Abell, *Connolly*, Ferry, Fiero, Goss, Hammond, Hillhouse, *Kelly*, Ketcham, Lapham, Montgomery, P. P. Murphy, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Rotch, Sessions, *Spinola*, Warner—18.

NAYS—Messrs. *Lawrence*, Manierre, Munroe, Prosser, Truman—5.

As I wrote you yesterday, the six City railroad bills which had been chalked, were put through the Assembly at full speed, last evening, the average vote being about Ayes 90, Noes 18. The following are the Ayes and Noes on the Seventh-avenue bill:

AYES—Messrs. B. Allen, O. Allen, *Arcularius*, Barden, Beebe, Bixby, Briggs, *Burns*, *Cadwell*, *Callicot*, Carter, Chittenden, *J. Clark*, P. Clark, *Coles*, Collins, Cook, *Coonley*, Cooper, *Cornelius*, *Couchman*, Crane, Crocker, Culver, *Darcy*, *Decker*, Dickinson, Downs, Dwight, Earll, Ellsworth, Evans, Finch, *Fulton*, *Gibbs*, Gover, Gray, *Hall*, Holcomb, Hoskins, Hough, Jakway, Jeffords, Jennings, Jewell, Jewett, *Jones*, Johnson, *C. Kelsey*, R. S. Kelsey, *Kennedy*, *Kortright*, McFadden, McQuade, Mather, Maxson, Merritt, Marsellis, Miller, Milliken, Millington, Morgan, Moulton, Austin Myers, *A. A. Myers*, *Odell*, Payne, Peck, Pelton, Perry, *Pettit*, Pond, Powell, *Regan*, Rider, St. John, Savage, Searles, Servis, Slingerland, *A. Smith*, H. Smith, J. M. Smith, W. M. Smith, Stillson, Tucker, Van Alstyne, *Vermilye*, *Voorhis*, *Walsh*, Whipple, Wiley, *Woodruff*, *Yeury*—93.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnett, Conkling, Dorsch, Emerick, Fisher, *Garrettson*, Hubbell, Jaques, Newell, *O'Rourke*, Palmer, Plumb, Richardson, Robinson, *Taber*, *Varian*—16.

This is a sample lot—the votes on the other bills not materially varying from this. You will see that the political equilibrium has been so accurately maintained in this vote, that it will be impossible for "pot to call kettle black." In the affirmative are 63 Republicans and 30 Democrats. In the negative are 12 Republicans and 4 Democrats—just about an equal proportion, or, as I should say, a *pro rata* adjustment. Of the City delegation, 9 voted for the bills and 4 against them.

These bills are destined to receive an equally favorable vote in the Senate, and I think to become laws.

The Assembly Grinding Committee yesterday passed, to be reported complete, the bill to authorize the authorities of New-York to sell the City Hall and other buildings in the Park, to the United States Government for a Post-office and Court-house. This is the twin bill to that authorizing the erection of a new City Hall in Madison-square.

The Charter amendments have been referred to a Select Committee to report complete. They will be definitely arranged to-day, and ready to be reported for a third reading whenever that order of business is reached. It looks now as though they would pass the Assembly at any rate, and probably both Houses.

The caucuses last night nominated VAN DYCK for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The vote stood—VAN DYCK 62, RICE 38, and some few scattering. When the caucus first met RICE had a majority, which the friends of VAN DYCK discovering, they made satisfactory bids for more votes, and succeeding in purchasing one block of fifteen, gave him the majority.

Two weeks yet remain of the hundred days. I have looked over the list of bills signed by the Governor, and do not find as yet but one act of a general character for public purposes. The exception is the act of securing to married women their own earnings.

If any good is to be done, is it not time a commencement was made? LEO.

Polytechnic Association.

ECONOMY IN BURNING GAS—SUPERIORITY OF RAILROAD OVER WATER TRANSPORTATION.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 29, 1860.

Mr. A. L. BOGART presented for the consideration of the Institute a new gas-burner, which he claimed would save a large amount of gas, and yet give, while burning less gas, a better light.

A Committee, consisting of Profs. SEELY and GARVY, was appointed to examine and report at a future meeting upon the merits of the burner.

The regular subject of the evening having been taken up, the Chairman, Prof. MASON, read an interesting paper upon the relative economy of railroad and canal transportation. At its conclusion he remarked that as the subject of transportation in the City of New-York had been discussed at the last meeting, he hoped that gentlemen would confine themselves to transportation to and from the City of New-York.

Mr. HOW noticed the improvement upon canals by the introduction of propellers. He said that there had been two devices, in which improvement had been sought. One was, to have two screws instead of one, at the stern of the boat, so that the force of the waves would be broken against each other, and the banks of the canal not be injured. Another was the method of steering the canal-boat by having the screw attached to a universal joint, and the boat steered by the screw. The propeller, he thought, was destined to supersede the paddle-wheel, and had already done so upon the lakes. Propellers were more economical, because the best room in the boat was not occupied by machinery, as in side-wheel steamers. Their weight was not so great, and the vessel did not settle so low in the water. A side-wheel steamer must be built larger to carry the same amount of freight. The steamer *Baltic*, running on the lakes, had been altered to a propeller, because it would not pay as a side-wheel steamer. The cars took the passengers and the propellers the freight, and there was consequently nothing left for the side-wheel steamers to do.

Mr. GARVY thought the universal joint objectionable, as washing the banks too much; but he said there had been an invention by which the screw was inclosed in an iron box, and by this method the water was sent forth in a body, and the difficulty was obviated.

Mr. DIBBIN did not think that the Hudson River Railroad would compete with the boats running between Albany and New-York, so long as the Hudson River ran by its side.

The Chairman differed with him in this respect, and stated that from his personal knowledge the Hudson River Railroad was daily increasing upon the freight carried by the steamers. He was personally acquainted with the managers and directors of the road; had played with them in childhood, and they were his companions in manhood. They were men who had their whole property invested in the road, and were dependent upon its success. He well remembered going before the Committee of the Legislature to obtain the privilege of carrying cattle upon the road. The Chairman of the Committee rather inelegantly said, "Let the d—n fools have them, they will never carry a head of cattle from Albany to New-York in the world." When they had obtained the right, the Company ascertained at Albany what it cost to unload the cattle which arrived on Saturday night and feed them and put them on board of the boat. They then advertised to take the cattle through to New-York on the same night for just what it cost them to unload and feed the cattle and put them aboard of the boat, thus leaving nothing to pay the boats for carriage. The consequence was that the next Saturday night they had all that they could do. They found it at this rate a paying business, and had ever since monopolized the business. The Hudson River Railroad cost $14,000,000 to build it; but of this $14,000,000, $11,000,000 of the property was as good to-day as the day it was built, and one hundred trains could run over the road a day with as little injury as one train. The discussion of the same subject will be continued at the next meeting.

Rev. T. L. Cuyler has received a unanimous call from the Park Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. Lots have been selected for a new and large church edifice on Lafayette-avenue, near Fulton-avenue.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Extensive Conflagration at Independence, Mo.

HOTELS, STORES, AND DWELLINGS CONSUMED.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Friday, March 30—2 A. M.

A fire broke out here at about 11 o'clock last night, which thus far has consumed nearly the whole south side of the City, and should the wind continue or increase, it is feared that the west side will also be destroyed. Among the buildings burned are the Independence Hotel, two drug stores, ten or twelve business houses, and several dwellings. The loss thus far cannot be less than $100,000, and the fire is still raging.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The fire of last night broke out in the drug-store of JAMES BECKHAM, on the southeast corner of the public square, and in spite of all the exertions to stop it, it progressed until it destroyed every house on the east side and several dwellings in the immediate vicinity. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and large flakes of fire were carried half a mile, several times setting fire to houses that distance from the conflagration. At least twenty substantial buildings were burned. The probable loss is about $150,000. The following are some of the losers: James Beckham, $12,500—insured; J. Robinson, $2,500—no insurance; Robinson & Norris, $1,000—no insurance; Dr. Lathmore, $1,500—insured $300; J. F. Norris, $1,000—no insurance; W. & C. N. Thomas, $5,000—no insurance; Mr. Sampson, $5,000—insured $1,500; J. & J. Saldonells, $2,000—no insurance; Mr. Saldonell's residence was also consumed, upon which there was an insurance of $3,000. Langham & McClanahan and D. W. McClanahan each loose largely, but the amount is not known. The house of Mr. Rodwalds, which was also consumed, was valued at $20,000. Altogether the fire is the largest and most destructive that has ever occurred in our city.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Friday, March 30.

The fire at Independence yesterday was not so disastrous as at first supposed. The amount of loss and insurance is not yet ascertained.

The Great Breach of Promise Case.

THE TESTIMONY CLOSED.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 29.

The evidence in the Carstang-Shaw case was closed to-day, after which, by the plaintiff's request, the Court gave written instructions to the Jury previous to the opening arguments.

Mr. L. M. SHREVE, for the plaintiff, addressed the Jury five hours. His speech was followed by Mr. GLOVER, for the defendant, who is still speaking. Mr. LOCKLAND will continue for the defense, and Mr. WRIGHT close for the plaintiff. The Court has given to counsel 26 hours for speeches.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 30.

The Court was occupied in the Carstang-Shaw case to-day in hearing the arguments of the counsel for the defence. Mr. GLOVER occupied the morning and was succeeded by Judge LOCKLAND, who displayed great force and ability. Mayor WRIGHT closes for the plaintiff to-morrow.

The Troubles in Texas.

GOV. HOUSTON ORDERS A FORCE OF RANGERS TO BE ORGANIZED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March, 29.

Gov. HOUSTON, not receiving the Government military aid as expected, has ordered Col. JOHNSON to immediately raise a large force of rangers and drive the Indians from the northern frontier. He takes no step against Mexico pending the ratification of a treaty.

The Millionaire McDonough.

A CITY WATCHMAN CLAIMS $300,000 OF HIS ESTATE.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, March 30.

A will purporting to have been left by the late millionaire McDONOUGH, bequeathing $300,000 to a city watchman, has been produced, but is considered a forgery.

From Utah.

FOUNDING OF SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Friday, March 30.

The Central Overland Mail, with Utah dates to the 17th inst., arrived here last night. The news is meagre and unimportant. In view of the great increase of the juvenile portion of the community, BRIGHAM YOUNG is starting public schools and academies. The Jordan range is mostly covered with snow. The weather was changeable, with storms of rain and snow.

Adjournment of the Missouri Legislature.

AN EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 30.

The Missouri Legislature adjourned *sine die* this morning, but Gov. STEWART immediately issued a proclamation calling an extra Session forthwith, for the purpose of consultation upon the objectionable features of the Railroad bill.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE REFUSES TO RELIEVE IT.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, March 30.

The Senate bill for the relief of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad was negatived in the House to-day, on the question of its final passage.

Lake Pepin Open.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 30.

Lake Pepin is open, and navigation upon it is resumed. The steamer *Milwaukee* arrived at Prairie-du-Chien yesterday from St. Paul.

Exports and Imports at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 30.

Exports for the week, $168,000. Imports for the week, $140,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 30.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 13,000 bales, at 10½c.@10¾c. for middling. The sales of the week add up 41,500 bales, and the receipts 56,500 bales, against 24,000 for the corresponding week of last year. The exports of the week sum up 88,500 bales. Receipts at this port ahead of last year, 465,000 bales. COFFEE firm; sales 3,000 bags at 12¾c.@13¼c.; stock, 25,000 bags against 20,000 last year. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d. Exchange unaltered.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 30.

FLOUR very dull, at $5 40@$5 50 for superfine. WHISKY active, at 18½c. MESS PORK, $17 25. BACON firm. Money market slightly easier. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

MOBILE, Thursday, March 29.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales. Market unchanged at 10c.@10¼c. for middling.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 29.

COTTON—Sales to-day 650 bales. Market depressed. Sales of the week, 3,800 bales. Receipts of the week, 8,000 bales. Receipts ahead of last year, 62,650 bales. Stock in port, 53,350 bales.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 29.

COTTON—Sales to-day 500 bales. Market depressed. Sales of the week, 6,600 bales. Receipts of the week, 7,750 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 30.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet at $1 58@$1 62 for white, and $1 40@$1 44 for red. CORN quiet. WHISKY dull at 21¾c.@22¼c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 30.

FLOUR steady. Wheat buoyant at $1 52@$1 68, being an advance of 3c. CORN firm; white advanced 2c.; sales at 68c.@70c., yellow at 70c.@71c. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK, $18; Prime $15, Rump, $14. WHISKY dull at 22½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 30.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives 93½; Reading Railroad, 21; Morris Canal, 51¾; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Sons of Temperance Monument.

The last California steamer brought to this City a block of Indian Diggings marble, a contribution from Sands Division of Sacramento City. It was very generously brought hither by WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express, free of charge. The size of the block is 2 feet long by 18 inches wide, and 8 inches thick. The stone is remarkable for the fineness and delicacy of its texture, and the high polish which it has received. A suitable inscription has been cut upon it, and gilded with California gold. The Monument is soon to be erected in the Sons of Temperance section of Cypress Hills Cemetery, to the memory of DANIEL H. SANDS, deceased, the principal founder of the Order. Over $600 has been already raised for the purpose. Members of the Order, or others, desirous of inspecting the California contribution abovementioned, can see it at the office of Mr. ARMSTRONG, the Chairman of the Monument Committee, No. 15 Nassau-street.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The Affairs of Italy—Position of Affairs—Illustrative Incidents of Napoleon's Character.

France, Sunday, March 11, 1860.

The affairs of Italy have for the moment come to a sort of lock, though not a dead lock, for time and circumstances—"accomplished facts," as they are called—cannot be robbed of their legitimate issues, whatever embarrassing delays may be contrived by either Kings or Cæsars, Princes or Popes. It has been remarked that the French Emperor is a man of vigor and vacillation, and it might have been added that in all his relations to State, promptitude and indecision have marked his course. It is doubtful even to this day whether the campaign of last year south of the Alps would have happened at all—certainly not at the time it did—had it not been for the senseless onslaught made upon Sardinia by Francis Joseph, whose very ordinary intellect seems to have failed even in its common uses amid the promptings of hitherto unrebuked pride, dislike—perhaps contempt—for Napoleon, irresponsible power and priestly cajolery. It is well known that, when the hour sounded, exertions little short of miraculous were necessary to plant the banner of France upon the battle-field sufficiently early to save the ally of France from temporary disgrace, if not defeat. The war once begun, and the French Emperor fully committed to it, in the prosecution of hostilities no lack of energy did he ever show.

After the battle of Solferino, also, he was guilty of no vacillation, for in truth there lay but one reasonable and safe course before him—that which he pursued. He spoke sincerely when giving as reasons for adopting it, that the backwardness of England and the menacing forwardness of Germany left him little choice in the matter; but with equally truthful sincerity he might have added, "Although six weeks, barring untoward accidents, will suffice to put me in possession of the Quadrilateral and of the Venetian territory, thus fulfilling to the very letter my promise to redeem Italy from the yoke of Austria, the deed accomplished, how shall I stand? Already have I expended 250 millions of the people's money and fifty thousand of their lives. True, an 'idea'—an ideal love of Italy—[Italian liberty does not concern me]—likewise a contemptuous hatred of Austria, a desire to figure as a great captain, and a dread of the Carbonari, forced upon me the terrible experiment; but now, with Austria humiliated, my military reputation made, the assassins of Italy conciliated, what next is to be done in the interest of France—that is, of the Bonapartean dynasty? Even without taking into account the unhealthiness of the approaching season and the insalubrity of the spot where war must be waged, my object can hardly be attained but at the additional price of 25,000 lives and 125 millions of francs. Then however complete my success, supposing that, while England continues to play the waiting game, all Germany, whose sovereigns hate and fear me, should, as is threatened, see fit to come down on France, what would become of Napoleon III., the Regent of Europe and the mainspring of all national movements? With such a prospect—almost certain to turn to reality—before me, with an army on the south of the Alps which must be essentially crippled if my original plan be carried out, and without an army on the soil of France equal to the fearful emergency supposed, there is no room for argument and no excuse for delay. *I must have peace.*" So peace was at once proposed and concluded, with all the energy and decision peculiar to him on occasions when no temptation to vacillation and delay exists.

Well, time sped on, and men accused and excused Napoleon for making peace according to their several lights, their prejudices or their judgments; but he never could have known a moment of repentance, though his Imperial antagonist must have had more than one misgiving that, in a fit of consternation and despair, he had let go by unimproved an opportunity, which would not have been dearly purchased even by the temporary loss of Venetia, of uniting the forces of Europe against the man who had literally compelled him to womanish tears, and covered his young years and virgin aspirations for glory with shame.

When Napoleon made war on Austria, notwithstanding the vaunted "idea" of liberating Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic, he never had the faintest intention of building up a powerful Italian State. He was not opposed to the junction of Piedmont and Lombardy—that could do him no harm; and a confederation of principalities, with their old masters restored, (whom, by-the-by, aristocrat as he is, it would have pleased him to conciliate,) and with the Pope to act as sponsor-general, would have been for the benefit of France by the exclusion of Austrian influence; but the voice of the people said him nay. Then, on the annexation of all the revolted States to the Kingdom of Piedmont being proposed by the popular Power, whose creature he himself is, and which he professes to serve, a kind of assent was wrung from him—reluctantly, it is true, for the element of vacillation native in him was strongly in the ascendant. This halting in opinion may be partly explained, so far at least as Tuscany is concerned, by the fact, which till within a few days was with me merely a surmise, that when Prince Napoleon went through Southern Italy at the head of 30,000 men, ostensibly to take the Austrians in flank, his main object was so to ingratiate himself with the Tuscans, in whose midst he had been brought up, as to be chosen by them to be their ruler. So thoroughly was he undeceived by his passing visit that, on meeting his august relative, he told him at once there was not for him a possibility of success, and so that project was abandoned.

Next came that most rational and, therefore, most safe of all schemes—the constitution of an Italian Kingdom of about twelve millions, Tuscans included, under the sceptre of Victor Emanuel. But here Napoléon's evil spirit, his proneness to split hairs, swayed him hither and thither. For a time he led the world to suppose that France and England were of accord on the subject, but when decision, at least in words, became imperatively necessary, (and it is on such occasions that the vigor of his character is displayed,) out came from Imperial lips for Sardinian digestion a morsel artistically timed, but for deglutition bordering on the impossible, (although, perhaps, the whole was an understood farce,) to the intent that Tuscany, in spite of the Tuscans, had better be entrusted to a child of six years' growth, with a dry nurse behind him, and Bologna to the spiritual mercies of the Holy Father. The time chosen for the enunciation of this newly-concocted arrangement was that of the opening of the Legislative session, when, whether this or the coveted cradle of Sardinian royalty were the irritating cause, the Imperial speech, almost to the moment of its delivery, was subjected to manipulations of a most vacillating nature. Indeed, so much open to correction was it regarded, that an English statesman of eminence, passing through Paris on his way to Cannes, felt himself authorized to say to M. Fould, the Minister of State, "For heaven's sake, if it be not too late, do have everything respecting Savoy excluded from the Emperor's address." But whether too late or otherwise, no such advice being taken, the subject of Savoy had a place assigned to it, though in such unimperial terms that the entire omission of it would have been safer and more dignified. For months past so seemingly undecided has been the mind of Napoleon as to the matter of Savoy annexation, or rather, I should say, to the best mode of treating it, that, perhaps without intending to deceive or even to mystify English Ministers, he has been guilty of parading in very motley colors before the public his excellent friend, the Foreign Secretary of Queen Victoria.

It is amusing, as well as edifying, to watch and study the characters of prominent individuals. Without the slightest personal interest in that of the French ruler, I have always been curiously inquisitive about it. If a man's past can be known and explained, his future may be feasibly conjectured. Without referring to my own transitory relations to the Emperor, which special kindness on his part once rendered invaluable to me, I may mention that an intimacy with persons who have known him from his youth who have seen him when his day was darkness, as also when it was brightness itself, when exile was his doom or a palace his residence, has made me passing well acquainted with him who is held in fear or aversion by all the Powers of Europe.

In private life, in all his relations, whether towards those connected with him by blood, or friendship or service, the French sovereign is greatly to be praised. He is generous, grateful, patient and courteous. I know it is impossible to separate the personal from the public qualities in a woman, and that it is no easy matter to do it in a man, especially in one such as we are now considering; but, so far as possible, I would speak of Napoleon only as he is and has been the world's property, to be examined and criticised at will. One element in his mental structure, often noted, is superstition. He is a dreamer, but he dreams not as other men who build their *Chateaux en Espagne* in idle amusement, never expecting or attempting that even their first stone should be laid. His dreams remind one of those of Joseph, who made material provision for the realization of his visions. Years in and out of prison were laboriously devoted by him to preparations for the place he now occupies, much to the world's confusion, and those passed within prison bars contributed doubtless to confirm him in his dreaming propensities. The occasional blunders committed by him, whenever he had not well studied his means, have sprung from this visionary spirit, but they have never cost him dearly since his accession to the throne, because with a half-million of armed men at his call he could safely make experiments, and upon a wide margin. He is not of such an obstinate bent as to persevere when obstacles are out of proportion to the end. This was shown by his sudden quiescence, closely following the foray against the English Press, for which the *attentat* of Jan. 14 furnished an excuse. It can also be discovered in his late relations to Italy—so far, that is, as anything definite can be discerned in a man who never in details knows his own mind, and who, in truth, may be said to live from hand to mouth. The world gives him credit for much more Machiavellism than he merits, because, without going upon the house-top, proclamation in hand, he abruptly turns up at a point where no one expected him, and by a road which no one suspected. His advent to sovereignty is the strongest case in point. The annexation of Savoy will not be the weakest. Courage, physical and moral, patient, ingenious cunning, and the power of silence, all in perfection, are the almost irresistible, perhaps the only, motive agencies, except ambition, which impel him onwards, and, till his task be fulfilled, will impel him prosperously. One of his Prime Ministers, indeed the most eminent for talents and attainments of all the men who ever served him, told me that for generalization the Emperor is very strong, but that in matters of detail he is feeble. His organization for the *coup d'état* which put him where he is, taken as an example, was perfect, but an adroitness surpassing his own was required to make the results commensurate with the plan. Nothing could have been more complete than the general outline of his Italian scheme at its commencement, but ever since the battle of Solferino, his sails have been shivering in the wind; his head now one way and now another. While writing, I am interrupted by a private communication from Piedmont, which says: "The Emperor [Napoleon] has behaved shabbily. He means to cheat somebody; but it will not be the King of Sardinia." This is, I think, doing injustice to the Emperor; want of decision, hesitation, and change of temporary plans in progress towards an important object, to attain which, ample means and an indomitable resolution at the same time exist, are often mistaken for poverty or insaneness of intellect, or dereliction of morality. A more subtle and capacious genius than that of Napoleon would have failed of entire certainty of immediate success in front of a treaty, the letter of which was against him, and before a Power like that of Rome, which is as unimpressionable as a sand-bag, and as shifting as a sand-bank between spiritualities and temporalities. But his craft has never slept, nor do I believe that it will fail to fetch him triumphantly out of the Italian tangle. His set, beautiful phrases about the independence and non-annexation of Tuscany, so be it, that all hope of its throne for one of his own kin has been abandoned, are the merest talk, which can deceive no one. They serve his purpose, for on their face they declare that he has done his duty, so far as words can do it, to prevent the Tuscans from becoming the subjects of King Emanuel. But he knows perfectly well that nothing short of physical force can prevent a consummation on which the inhabitants of the ancient Duchy and their would-be sovereign are fully resolved, and it is agreed that no violence shall be allowed on either hand. The end of much fighting at cross-purposes will doubtless be that Piedmont will be strengthened by the addition of Tuscany, whose popular vote, to be given a few days hence, Count Cavour has declared shall be complied with, if favorable, as it certainly will be, to annexation; and that Savoy will eventually become a French territory. Napoleon can easily get over the "consent of the Savoyards," by which he says his course shall be governed—popular suffrages, now-a-days, are cheap commodities—and as for his taking no step without "consulting the Great Powers," that is all moonshine, for, to say nothing of there being no logical connection between consulting a physician and taking his drugs, Austria would not object to seeing her late loathed antagonist weakened on a vulnerable side. Russia, as notorious an annexationist as England, has no interest in the thing. Prussia, strong in faith as to the Rhenish Provinces, and never forgetful of needed aid in her rivalry with Austria, will keep quiet, while England will be effectually muzzled by the consent of Piedmont to the desired cession of a barren load.

The Case of Williams—The Other Side.

STATEMENT OF MRS. WILLIAMS, WIFE OF JAMES S. WILLIAMS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems that my husband, James S. Williams, not content with the unhappiness and disgrace that he has brought upon his family by a long course of vicious conduct, has seen fit to array me before the public, through your columns, as a deserter from his *happy home*, and as the cruel and neglectful mother of his innocent children. Also he has thought best to attempt to blast the reputation of some of my relations, as if he would drag down with him all who from any cause had exposed themselves to his hatred and revenge.

I admit that it is an unusual spectacle to see a wife apparently indifferent to the fate of the father of her children, but it is perhaps equally singular to see a husband, for the miserably *selfish object of obtaining sympathy for himself*, to strike a deadly blow, while on his way to prison, at the only natural friend and protector left to his little ones, for whom, now that they are by his own crime placed beyond the reach of his assistance, he exhibits so much feeling and sympathy.

It is well known to those who arrested and prosecuted Mr. Williams for the offence of which he has been convicted, that I carefully abstained from furnishing any information calculated to criminate him, although they knew, from the lady with whom he and his children boarded, that I was in possession of important facts in the case. The fact that his giving me $250, (not $200,) which, as he says, led to his arrest, came from Mrs. McMenomy. Officer McDougall and others know this. It is equally untrue that I caused him to be suspected. I challenge the proof that I acted any such part in the matter.

And now, Mr. Editor, as you have generously allowed my husband the use of your columns in which to give a brief account of his trials and hardships, most of which he would fain attribute to me, will you not allow me a short space for a simple statement, strictly in self-defence, for the correctness of which I appeal to all who have known me from my girlhood.

I was born in the town of Patchogue, Long Island, where my father and mother now reside. They were in moderate circumstances, and I felt the necessity, like thousands of other young females, of relieving my parents of the burden of my support. At the age of 16 years I accordingly came to New-York, and obtained a situation in D. Hawkins' cloak and mantilla establishment, in Grand-street, where I worked industriously, and tried to be, and succeeded in being, an innocent, virtuous girl. I had not long been in the City before I made the acquaintance of my present husband. A mutual attachment followed, and without any particular inquiry as to his resources or character, I married him in the Summer of 1853. I still kept at work with my needle as dress-maker. It was not long, however, before I learned that I had been grossly deceived in regard to the character of the man in whom I had placed my confidence and future happiness, and that he had served a term of three years in the Sing Sing prison. As strong as the provocation is which he has given me by his former treatment and recent publication, I cannot give the sad details of fraud and dishonesty which were constantly coming to my ears, and of which he frequently boasted to me and to others. There are plenty of persons in and out of this City, however, the victims of his criminal conduct, who will confirm what I say on this point. But I struggled on, doing my duty to him and my children, with very stinted means, as my husband spent most of the money he obtained for his own personal comfort. His treatment of myself and children was cruel in the extreme, often threatening to shoot me, with a loaded pistol in his hand, and on one occasion assaulting me with a dirk-knife, and on another with the bayonet of a gun. In these fits of passion he would break all the furniture he could lay his hands on. Other respectable persons were witnesses of this conduct, and have been obliged to secure the services of policemen to keep him in check. His own sister Mary knows this fact. For a week before and after my confinement, in August last, I was in constant fear of my life, and kept lights burning every night. As to his aged mother, whom he says is now to be deprived of his support, it is positively true that for three years past he has not given her one cent, except that out of the $3,000 he got in December last he sent her $12. His sister Mary has furnished one-half of the means for the mother's support, and the Baptist Church in Oliver-street, of which the old lady is a member, has supplied the balance. His cruelties to his old mother have been fiendish. He has often treated her with personal violence and injury, and kept her in constant bodily fear.

In September last, when my babe was two weeks old, and I was obliged to leave the house because the rent was not paid, I decided to live with my husband no longer, and I so informed him. I took my children and went home to my parents, in Patchogue, remained about two months, and returned to the City, leaving the children with my mother, till I could get employment and earn something for their support. Mr. Williams came to me and wanted me to live with him again, but I declined, and then he went to Patchogue without my consent, brought the children to the City, and put them to board at No. 79 East Twelfth-street. This was in November last. I was without means except what I was earning from week to week with my needle, and felt compelled to be separated for the time being from the children, so long as he would pay their board. One of them I had sent back to my mother's, where he still remains.

All my children but one are now in my charge, and I expect if I have my health, I can, with the aid of friends, take care of them, and make them comfortable, and as respectable as the nature of the case will admit, on account of the misfortune that has overtaken their father.

It has been a painful thing for me to decide to make this public statement, but justice to myself and others who have been assailed, as I sincerely believe only for the purpose of creating sympathy for the assailant, has compelled me to take this course. What else was there left for me to do?

MARY WILLIAMS.

RELIGIOUS.

Notices of Religious Movements.

Rev. Dr. Curry writes to the *Independent* on the "Past, Present and Future of the Methodist Church." He argues that although the Methodist Church is Episcopal in form and name, it is purely Presbyterian in character. Dr. Curry says: "The fountain head of its episcopacy is in the Presbytery, and its highest functionary is a presbyter-bishop, receiving his office and jurisdiction at the hands of his fellow-presbyters, who may at will reclaim the power given to him, or modify or wholly abrogate the office itself. This element of Methodism pervades the whole system; and probably there is in this country no other body so simply Presbyterian in its organization and government as the Methodist Episcopal Church. Everywhere in its authoritative action the power of the Presbytery is recognized, on the one hand standing over the Episcopacy, of which it makes a convenience; and on the other, acting independently of the laity whom it serves, but declines to be subject to."

The Boston *Watchman and Reflector* deplores the favor shown by Federal and State authorities towards the Episcopal and Roman Catholic denominations. The immediate occasion of its elaborate expression of sorrow, upon which a column is expended, is the appointment of the Annual Fast in Connecticut and Vermont, on the day observed as Good Friday, in the Catholic and Episcopalian Churches. The *Watchman* learns that Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, or his advisers, "contemplated a similar compliance," but is "rejoiced that he or they were induced to listen to some wholesome counsels." The argument is clinched by the following expression: "These are a few of the signs which seem to show that it is not premature to give utterance to a word of warning upon this subject. We trust we are actuated by no feeling of littleness or prejudice towards either of the denominations which we have particularized. But certainly, neither of them have any just claim among us to governmental favor and patronage."

The *Evangelist* dwells with emphasis on the spiritual destitution of New-York, particularly the lower section of the City, and contends that by united action much more might be done towards the establishment of self-sustaining churches. It adds: "The chief difficulty arises from the steady drifting away of population from the lower part of the City. Residences are changed to stores, and the class that attend and support the churches, remove toward the upper end of the island, or to Brooklyn and New Jersey. Of course the old churches down town are left to dwindle away. To some extent this is inevitable. But if we thus lose at one end of the City, we ought to make it up at the other. We must follow the population with churches, and provide new organizations which shall keep pace with the rapid extension of population on the upper portion of the island. There are at least two or three points at which such organizations are demanded now."

The Fulton-street Prayer-meeting has entered upon the last half of its third year, with a larger average attendance, A declaration has been prepared for gratuitous distribution, under the title of "A Dedication," which reads as follows (the name of the person who adopts it being signed at the bottom): "I take God the Father to be my God. (I. Thess. i.: 9) I take God the Son to be my Saviour. (Acts v.: 31.) I take God the Holy Ghost to be my Sanctifier. (I. Peter i.: 2.) I take the Word of God to be my Rule. (II. Tim. iii.: 16, 17.) I take the people of God to be my people. (Ruth i: 16, 17.) I likewise dedicate my whole self to the Lord. (Rom. xiv.: 7, 8.) And I do this deliberately, (Josh. xxiv.: 15,) Sincerely, (II. Cor. i.: 12,) Freely, (Psa. cx.: 3,) AND FOR EVER. (Rom. viii.: 35–39.)"

Rev. Dr. Cox contributes to the *Observer*, as another chapter of his pastoral reminiscences, a narrative of a colloquy with a Universalist, concluding with this characteristic passage: "Some modern preachers seem scarce to belong 'to the succession' here. May an old minister tell them what he knows? If you are a preacher, and do not magnify and emblaze this glorious *testimony*, in some sort, as did that glorious hero of the faith, clear, chief, copious, central, cardinal, though very popular here you may be for a day or two, yet, in the other world, of all fools in the universe, you may be the most lurid, wretched, confounded and abominable forever; though belonging to 'Broad Church,' or any better and truer one in the world."

The preaching of Rev. Mr. Guinness, in this City, continues to attract crowded audiences. During the past week, Mr. Guinness has held evening services at Dr. Burchard's Church, in Thirteenth-street, and will preach every evening of the coming week at Dr. McElroy's Church, in Fourteenth-street; and on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, at Mr. Beecher's Church, in Brooklyn. His discourses at the Academy of Music, for the last two Sabbath evenings, have drawn to that house many more persons than could be accommodated.

Rev. Dr. Berrian, the venerable Rector of Trinity Church, in his recent semi-centennial anniversary sermon, stated that during the term of his ministry he had seen this City grow from a town of 35,000 inhabitants to one of twenty times that number; had married 1,050 couples, baptized 2,300, and attended 2,500 funerals. The Doctor added: "The changes which have taken place among you have, to me, much of sadness. I have been among you, or rather among those who have gone before you, from my childhood up, and so many of those I once knew have departed, that I am almost a stranger among mine own people."

Rev. Dr Cahill preached, last Sunday, in St. James' Cathedral, in Brooklyn, on the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. In the course of his sermon he remarked: "I have often praised the Northern Irish, when speaking on that subject, for their adherence to their religion, for their unyielding firmness on that point, and I have attributed the fact of their being such good Catholics to their being obliged to contend for their faith, and to make sacrifices for it. And they are certainly the best Catholics in the island."

The Committee appointed by the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, to erect a monument over the grave of Dr. Scudder, have as yet received about $950 in all, which sum has been contributed mainly by Sabbath Schools. As they do not feel authorized to order the monument until funds sufficient have been received or pledged, the Committee are obliged to wait until the response from the Church to their appeal has been made.

The revival spirit continues. The *Observer*, commenting upon the extent of its influence, finds cause for congratulation in the fact "that in all parts of the country where there have been great awakenings, they have been associated from the beginning not with the labors of some professional revivalist, but with the prayers of humble believers." At Troy, two Sabbaths since, one hundred persons were baptized and admitted into the Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Baldwin's,) on profession of their faith.

Two new churches are to be erected immediately in Brooklyn, for the Lee-avenue and Park Presbyterian congregations. The former Society will erect an edifice to seat two thousand persons, with a Sabbath school-room below, capable of accommodating two thousand children. The Park Presbyterian Church has secured the pastoral services of Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of this City, who will remove to his new field of labor on the second Sunday in April.

A mission to the Jews dwelling in New-York, composed in part of emigrants from almost all nations, has been established under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. The number of Jews resident in New-York is 25,000. Considering this as a field and centre for evangelizing, a Committee has been formed to have the oversight and management of a Church Mission, and Rev. John C. Jacobi has been selected as its first missionary.

Rev. Dr. Edgar, late of the Irish Protestant Delegation to this country, writes that one of the converts of Connaught Mission, with whom he renewed acquaintance in America, and who received free education from that Mission, "is now a fixed pastor of the Old School General Assemby here. A blind pupil of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum of Ulster, occupies a similar place."

Passion-Week, beginning to-morrow with Palm-Sunday, is the close of Lent, and a season of marked solemnity in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches. Services will be held every morning and evening during the week. The ceremonies attendant upon the observance of Palm-Sunday will take place at the Cathedral to-morrow, and also at the Episcopal Churches. Easter Sunday follows on the 8th inst.

Rev. Dr. Huntington, late of Harvard University, has entered the Episcopal Church. He received the rite of confirmation from Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, at Christ Church, Cambridge, last Sunday. A congregation has been already formed in Boston, and upwards of $30,000 subscribed towards a new church, of which Dr. Huntington has been invited to become pastor.

Rev. Dr. Peabody has resigned the pastoral charge of the South Unitarian Church in Portsmouth, N. H., to undertake his new duties as Plummer Professor at Harvard College, in succession to Dr. Huntington. Dr. Peabody has been settled as pastor at Portsmouth for twenty-seven years, a longer period than any of his predecessors in that parish.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE CITY TO-MORROW.

The French Episcopal Church of St. Esprit, damaged by fire in December last, and since closed for repairs, will reopen to-morrow. Sermon in the morning by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Verren.

The new Anglo-American (Episcopal) Church of St. George the Martyr, in West Forty-fourth-street, near Fifth-avenue, will open in the morning; sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Leonard.

Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Sabbath School Missionary, from Ohio, will preach in Brooklyn to-morrow evening, at Rev. Mr. Clark's church.

The *Fate of Egypt* will be the subject of Rev. Dr. Thompson's lecture to-morrow evening at the Broadway Tabernacle.

Rev. Mr. Frothingham will preach at the Hall corner of Thirty-second-street and Broadway, in the morning, on "Palm-Branches and Hosannahs."

Rev. Dr. Mahan will preach before the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, Twentieth-street, in the evening.

Rev. Mr. Denison, General Agent of Foreign Missions of the Episcopal Church, will preach at St. Stephen's Church, morning and evening.

Rev. Dr. Van Kleek, Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs in the evening.

Rev. Dr. McMenamy will preach at No. 178 Prince-street, in the evening, on "The Romish Rule of Faith."

Rev. Dr. McCartee will preach in Westminster Church, West Twenty-second-street, morning and afternoon.

Rev. Dr. Sawyer will preach, morning and evening, before the Second Universalist Society, in the Historical Society's building, Second-avenue.

Rev. T. L. Cuyler will preach his farewell sermon in the Market-street Church in the morning' prior to his removal to a new charge in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will speak, in the afternoon and evening, at Hope Chapel.

Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell will speak at Goldbeck's Hall, in the evening.

Rev. H. Grattan Guinness will preach at Cooper Institute in the afternoon and evening.

LAW REPORTS.

THE MURDERS ON THE SLOOP SPRAY.

Examination of the Chinaman Continued—More Bloody Proofs Discovered on Board the Vessel.

The examination of the Chinaman, "Jackaloo," charged with the murder of Jonathan and Josiah Leete, on board the sloop *Spray*, of Guilford, Conn., was resumed yesterday morning before United States Commissioner J. P. Vroom and Recorder Bedford, at Jersey City. The excitement was as great as ever, and the Court-room was filled during the greater part of the day. The prisoner evinced the same stolidity which has distinguished him since his arrest, except that once or twice he lost his composure, and attempted to explain matters to the Court. Mr. Jelliffe, the prosecuting officer, caused the sloop to be towed to the dry-dock at North Point, in order that a thorough search might be made in her cabin. The propriety of this course has been made apparent by the discovery of more proofs that blood has been shed on board of her. Still further developments are expected when the vessel shall have been hauled out of the water.

The first witness called was *Capt. James Webb*, of the schooner *Thomas E. French*, of Suffolk, Va. He testified that he never saw the Chinaman before Wednesday last, when he was four miles north of Barnegat, bound from Suffolk, Va., to New-York; before he picked him up he saw two sloops come together, and in about fifteen minutes afterwards his mate said "there is a sloop capsizing;" witness came from below, and with his spyglass saw that the vessel's name was "*Spray*;" about a sloop's length to windward he saw the man in a yawl-boat; the other vessel, which proved to be the *Lucinda*, had lost her bowsprit; he tacked ship and ran up to the *Spray*, which was to windward, hailed Jackaloo and asked him if he wanted to come on board; the boat was anchored, the cable lying over the bow; he nodded his head, and afterwards swung his hat; witness tacked and told him he must cut his cable, so that she could drift away from the vessel; he picked up a hatchet and made two or three motions to do so, but did not cut it; went about again, and as I passed him sang out, "If you want to come on board cut your cable;" he did not speak; he then picked up the hatchet and made a motion, and thinking he was a "Canaker" I motioned to him how to do it; he then cut the rope, and took his oars and made for the shore, but could not make much headway owing to the strong head wind; witness motioned to him to lay down his oars, which he did, and he then caught hold of his boat with a boat-hook; he then jumped on board and ran forward; witness found in the boat a compass, hatchet, coat, some bread, and a knit comforter containing provisions; witness said to him, "What have you done with that lugger?" and also asked him what had become of the Captain; he said the Captain was sick in the cabin, and his brother was knocked overboard by the boom; witness remarked to defendant that the Captain must have been very sick not to have come on deck in a collision; he made no reply; the witness said "I put several questions to him, but he could not answer anything I asked him, and pretended not to understand me; I asked him where he was going, and he replied, "To Virginia, for a load of oysters;" asked him where the vessel was from, and he said, "Guilford," and that the captain had a father and mother there; I obtained all this information from him before we got into Egg Harbor; the collision occurred a little after 2 o'clock; got into Egg Harbor at 7 o'clock; the *Lucinda* was ahead of us; we did not go ashore that night; we staid aboard till next afternoon; when the *Lucinda* came up we all went ashore but the steward; the Chinaman went ashore with me to the house of Benj. Willis, in Monmouth County; Mr. Willis asked him what had become of Capt. Leete and his brother. (he had been there four years before, with a load of oysters, at which time they had got into the ice, and sunk;) the Chinaman told him the same as he had told me; Mr. Willis asked him several questions which he did not seem to understand. The captain of the *Lucinda* came ashore same afternoon, and the captain of the *Lucinda* asked him what he had been doing with the things on deck, a lot of playthings spread out on a sheet, a compass and several other articles, but he could not understand what he said. The captain said, in presence of the Chinaman, that at the time of the collision no one was seen on board the *Spray* but the Chinaman; saw no one on board till they came in collision; then the Chinaman came from behind the sail and helped to shove the *Lucinda* off; at that time asked him if no one was on board but him, when he then went aft and tapped on the companionway with his hand, but returned without any one. I went back from Mr. Willis' that night on board the schooner; when at Mr. Willis' he hauled from his pocket a $2 bill and six shillings. The bill was on the State Bank of Newark; he said "dis all the money I got, dis all de clos I got;" he threw the bill on the floor, and said "no good." Mr. Willis picked it up again and pronounced it good; he again threw it on the floor, and said "no good;" when he came on board my schooner he had two overcoats—one he had on his arm and the other on his back; when he came on deck he ripped the lining of the black coat and took out some papers and a small memorandum book which he gave to me; the book contained a statement of the last cargo; it had the name of the Captain and of the sloop; it was such a book as captains use; the Chinaman said the Captain's money was locked up in a box and he could not get it; I told him he ought to have got the money if nothing else; we went to New-York on Friday; we got up to Coney Island about 11 o'clock at night and lay at anchor; after this I laid down in my berth; when had some conversation with the boys, upon trifling matters, he understood everything; he said he came to this country in the United States ship *Mississippi*; came to anchor off the Erie pier next morning; I got ready to go on shore, and the Chinaman got ready too; I told him he might stay on board until I returned; he said he wanted to go ashore and get some money to pay me for his board; "I don't ask anything for board, you are a castaway," but he insisted upon coming with me; there was no difficulty in understanding these matters then; he had the best coat over his arm; at sea he had on the oldest of the two coats, blue pants and sou'wester hat; I don't know where he went after he got ashore; we landed at the end of the Erie pier; he told me he was coming back; I told him if he staid on board and helped to unload I would pay him.

The Captain testified to being present and examining the bloody articles which came out of the sloop's cabin.

Cross-examined—I never knew Capt. Leete and his brother, and was not particularly acquainted with the Captain of the *Lucinda*; he said the fault of the collision was his; they lost bowsprit and cutwater; think they examined the tick, and I saw stains like blood which had been in the water; it appeared to be a dark brown; I have observed that when a man cut his finger the blood when out of water looked just like this; something else might look to be the same; captains generally carry their paints forward; I carry mine forward; the Chinaman seemed to come on board reluctantly; the compass is aboard of my schooner; I could not understand him distinctly; all my crew was at Willis' house when Mr. Willis had the conversation with him; I thought that if he was a poor cast-away I would assist him by employing him; it was not my object to detain him as a prisoner; did not suspect anything wrong; he appeared downcast all the time from Barnegat to Jersey City; I supposed it was from the loss of the captain and crew; I asked him a great many questions which he answered readily, but he did not appear disposed to talk much about the captain and crew; there was no conversation that was any way free until Friday night; I thought it was rather singular that they should be going to Virginia with only one man besides him, and the captain sick; he appeared not to understand when I asked him what time they left New-York; when he got off he did not run away; he walked up the Erie pier.

Direct resumed—I tried to persuade the Chinaman not to go ashore until I came back; I form my judgment that the stains on the mattress was blood from the observations before; I tried to get him to return to the boat and I would try to get a good job for him; did so out of sympathy, supposing he was out of money; the wind was northwest, and fair on that Wednesday.

Marshal Rynders testified: I am Marshal of the Southern District of New-York; I suppose the sloop *Spray* might have been considered under my charge; some of the effects came into my possession; of these there was a memorandum-book, with the name Capt. Leete and vessel, containing sales of each day; it is in possession of the Captain of the Thirteenth Ward; I saw the mattress taken from the *Spray*, but did not examine it particularly.

Captain Francis Bennett, testified: I am captain of the sloop *Gem*, of Westport, Conn.; I know the sloop *Spray*; have known her some 18 or 19 years; I run my vessel between Westport and New-York, in the marketing business; the *Spray*, since last Augusr, has been in the marketing business from Guilford to New-York; Capt. Leete was her captain; my vessel is at Westport; on the trip previous to the last I arrived at Westport two weeks to-day. (Friday;) on that trip I left New-York Thursday morning about nine o'clock; the sloop *Spray* left a little astern of me; at Blackwell's Island she passed me; she was stopping at Pier No. 40, and I lay at Pier No. 48; they all shoved out about half-past eight. Thursday morning, two weeks ago yesterday; Elijah Leete was at the helm of the *Spray*, John was walking the decks, and the Chinaman was forward; they came up and passed me at Blackwell's Island within 20 or 30 feet; John Leete was aboard of me two or three days before they sailed, and stated that they had but little or nothing to take home; from her appearance I think she had not five tons aboard of her; they were men of steady habits; they both appeared to be in good health; they passed us and went on; I passed them just above Ryker's Island, between 1 and 2 o'clock, to leeward of us; when I left them that night about dusk, I supposed they were going into Norwalk Islands; the prisoner is the man I saw on board; have known him for a year; he has run a line for two or three times; vessels were along until we came near the Norwalk Islands, when we bore off from her. The *Mary Elizabeth* was in company and passed her twice that day; the *Norwalk* was also in company; there was no vessel nearer to her than I was.

Cross-examined—It was two or three days before they sailed that I saw Capt. Leete; he usually returned home light loaded; last saw Capt. Leete to recognize him when I passed him at Blackwell's Island; have known him several years; never knew him to be in the oyster trade; Wilford is 25 or 30 miles from Guilford; he asked me if I could get him some freight home; the *Spray* is 19 or 20 years old; mine is as old as that; I cannot consider her good.

John P. Coe testified: I am Captain of the sloop *S. H. Scranton*, of Madison, Conn.; I am in the market business, and have run the last year from our place to Harlem; I was well acquainted with Capt. Leete; was formerly a partner of his; cannot identify his handwriting; I know the sloop *Spray*; last saw her at the mouth of the Harlem River in a little eddy; it was Sunday a week ago, about 9 or 10 o'clock; we started to go through the Gate when the tide met us, and we came back and anchored; it was very foggy; we saw her when we came back, and anchored; saw only one man in sight; did not know him; supposed the Captain had sold the sloop and one man was taking her back; he did not look to me like either of the Leetes, or I should have hailed them; I saw this man get up the mainsail up, heave up the anchor, hoist the jib, and start towards New-York; my cook states that there was only one man on board; it was extraordinary for one man to get a vessel under way alone if there was any one else on board.

Cross-examined—The *Spray* lay just to the westward of us, about opposite, and anchored; we were in the mouth of the Harlem River; she was within hailing distance; have known her fifteen years, and could tell her as soon as I could my own vessel; do not know any other vessel up our way of the same color; we saw the *Spray* on the Thursday previous going up, off Throgg's Neck.

Mr. Stone, recalled—I have seen Capt. Leete's writing; think signature of a letter shown is his handwriting, dated March 10, 1860, directed to Calvin Leete, Esq., Guilford, Conn., and signed G. Leete, dated at New-York; the letter states that he will be home some time next week; the vessel was the property of Jon. and Elijah Leete.

Jacob B. Gedney, of Rye, Westchester County, testified: I passed the mouth of the Harlem River two weeks to-morrow, when we saw the *Spray*; I was in the sloop *Republic*, bound up; it was between one and two P. M.; the *Spray* was trying to come down; she got down to the upper part of Blackwell's Island when wind died out as we were about 100 yards off from her; saw the prisoner on deck and no one else; he was astern; he then hauled his sheet aft and put into the mouth of the river, where I suppose he anchored; I passed up.

Cross-examined—Have seen the *Spray* the last year; was not intimately acquainted with Capt. Leete; have seen the prisoner every week; I noticed the prisoner particularly, and said to my father, "There goes the sloop *Spray* with nobody on board except the Chinaman;" it was flood-tide and not much wind, was the reason why he could not get down; I have heard Capt. Coe's testimony; the *Spray* was going into the very place where he saw her the next morning.

To the Commissioner—I know very well that the prisoner was the man I saw on board; I thought it was extraordinary that one man should only be on board, as generally all hands are on deck when they go through Hell Gate.

Capt. Coe, recalled—It was very extraordinary for any man to bring a vessel through Hell-gate alone; generally all hands are on deck; never heard of but one instance, that was Capt. Carpenter, and a great time was made about it, as it was extraordinary.

The Court here took a recess, and at 2 P. M. resumed its session.

John Sanford testified: I live in Newark, N. J., No. 18 Elm-street; saw the prisoner on Monday last, coming from the reeds between the Plank-road and the Morris Canal; was then on the Newark Plank-road Bridge; it was then between one and three o'clock P. M.; Wilson Jacobus and Douglass were then with me; we waited till he came up, when I tapped him on the shoulder and asked him which way he was traveling; he took out some nuts and said, "Getting nuts;" Mr. Wilson took him kindly by the collar and asked him if he was a Chinaman; he said, "No, I am Indiaman;" asked him if he had been aboard a vessel; he said, "No," and, in answer to a question, admitted that he had passed over the other bridge a short time before; said he sold cigars in New-York, and made no hesitation when taken along; one of the workmen called out "Jackaloo" when the prisoner turned suddenly round; afterwards he said his name was Sam Patch; witness talked with him some eight minutes, and understood all he said; at the dépôt he offered to pay his fare; had his money in an old handkerchief; he resisted the search at first, but afterwards pulled off his coat and boots, and submitted willingly.

Wm. Jacobus, keeper of the Hackensack Bridge, testified that the prisoner passed over the bridge between twelve and one o'clock P. M. on Monday, bound to New-York; witness' father put his hand on his shoulder and said, "What countryman are you?" he answered, "Indian;" at dinner his father suggested that this might be the Chinaman who was connected with the sloop *Spray*; about two hours afterward he was arrested.

John Jacobus, living at the Hackensack Bridge, corroborated the testimony of the previous witness, as to the prisoner's crossing that bridge. He stopped him and turned him back. In answer to the question, "When did you go up to Newark?" the prisoner answered, "I went last night—went to sell cigars." When asked if he was not on the sloop *Spray*, he answered, "Me no boatman—me cigar peddler;" said he went into the woods to get nuts, and said, "Plenty nuts down there;" he was brought to the Station-house, where Mr. Woodruff and an officer searched him; he had on the same clothes he now has, excepting the two coats; he had a small bag with money in it, which he offered to witness. The coats were identified.

Henry W. Wilson, one of the other parties who made the arrest, confirmed the statements of the previous witness.

Thomas L. McGowen, one of the Harbor Policemen of New-York, identified a pocket-book which was shown him as one he took out of the sloop's cabin; on one of the sails he observed what appeared to be blood; the pocket-book was empty.

John G. Haybeck, a constable of Jersey City, sworn: I assisted in bringing the sloop *Spray* from the Battery to Jersey City; at low tide made an examination of the sloop's cabin, and made a memorandum of various articles found on board of the sloop; there were two quilts, on which were spots as of blood, two pair of pants, one of black cloth and another of blue flannel, wide at top and narrow at bottom; next found spots of blood on the larboard side and on top of the binnacle; a part of a shirt hanging on a splinter over the stern had marks of blood; a bunch of cotton cord was found, saturated with blood, near the cabin door; in the opinion of witness it was blood; on the line which raises the centre-board there was a clot like blood, as if fingers had grasped it; an auger, bit, facit, scraper, shot-bag, &c.; a monkey-jacket came out of the mast-hole, and also a handkerchief, a part of which was bloody; there was algo a turn-down shirt-collar laying on deck, near the tiller, which had apparently been torn off; it was bloody on the right side.

David L. Scull, Captain of the schooner *Only Son*, of Great Egg Harbor, N. J., testified to seeing the sloop *Spray* last Wednesday week, four miles north of Barnegat; his mate told him, "There's a sloop going down by the head;" witness came up and saw the sloop capsize, and saw the sloop *Lucinda* a short distance off; tacked and stood towards the sloop, and saw a person resembling the prisoner in the yawl-boat, about twety yards from the sloop; hailed him, but he would not turn round; he sat in the boat and would not look up; told my men, "Something was wrong." Seeing that he was strong enough to pull the boat, supposed that he might ask for help if he wanted it, and so went on his way. Witness looked on to the deck of the sloop; the yawl was anchored to windward of the wreck; it was quite rough at the time.

Cross-Examined.—The sloop was held by an anchor which was knocked off the bow when the two vessels struck; the man in the boat had hair like the prisoner's, and he judged him to be a colored man of some kind.

Alfred Berry, a police officer of Jersey City, testified that he went to New-York with an order on Capt. Steers, of the Thirteenth Precinct, to obtain a pocket-book and letter which were taken from the prisoner by Capt. Webb, and by him delivered to the New-York officer.

Counsel for defence objected to the introduction of these articles before they had been proved to be in possession of the prisoner.

James R. Frisky, of Guilford, Conn., had known Capt. Leete and his brother for fifteen years; had seen Jonathan F. Leete's writing, and identified the inscription on the fly-leaf as in his handwriting. It was "J. F. Leete, sloop *Spray*, Guilford, Conn." Various memoranda were also read from the same book, under date of March "10." Saturday night, Sunday night, Monday, 12th, and Tuesday, 13th. They were entries of sales of produce. The last entry was made on Wednesday, March 14.

Counsel for defence objected to the admission of the book, as it was not proved to have been taken from the Chinaman.

Here Jackelow sprang up and said, "I cut"—when the counsel seized and placed him in his chair again. Jack kept on whispering to the Sheriff, and seemed anxious to say it was the captain's book.

The effort of counsel to keep Jack still, and at the same time argue the point to the Commissioner, produced much merriment in the Court. The admission of the prisoner, he contended, could not be used against him. He was willing that the book should be taken as the property of the captain, and it was so admitted by the Commissioner.

The case was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Powers of Investigating Committees of Congress.

THE CASE OF JOHN D. WILLIAMSON.

Jacob Wichelhausen vs. James C. Willett, Sheriff.—This case has been several times mentioned in our columns. It is an action against the defendant, as Sheriff, for an escape under the following circumstances: The plaintiff recovered a judgment against one John D. Williamson, and issued execution against his person to the present defendant. The defendant arrested Williamson and held him in custody in the jail limits, on the usual bond. While he was thus in custody the House of Representatives at Washington issued a subpœna, requiring Williamson to appear and testify before an Investigating Committee. As he did not appear, the House adjudged him guilty of a contempt, and issued a warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms for his arrest. That officer came on to New-York, arrested Williamson, and took him to Washington, to appear before the House. As soon, however, as he was released, Williamson returned to the jail liberties.

While Williamson was detained at Washington, the plaintiff commenced this action; contending that the facts were equivalent to an escape of Williamson from defendants' custody.

The case was tried before Justice Hoffman, without a jury, who rendered judgment for defendant. The following extracts from a long and elaborate opinion now issued by him, will show the grounds on which his decision is based.

Hoffman, J.—The question is, whether the forcible arrest of the defendant in the action, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the compelling him to go to the City of Washington, under the warrant of the Speaker, forms a defence to the Sheriff in this action for an escape. The defendant Williamson had been subpœnaed to give evidence before the House of Representatives, or a Committee thereof, in a matter then under investigation, and within its jurisdiction. He did not appear in obedience to that summons. He was, in due form of law, adjudged guilty of contempt, and thereupon the House, in due form of law, caused a warrant to be issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms, the proper officer to execute the same, for his arrest, and to have his body before the house, at the bar thereof.

It is insisted that neither branch of the Congress of the United States has the power of compelling the attendance of witnesses, at least from beyond the District of Columbia; that it can do no more than request their appearance, and its summons is but a solicitation; that no power of compelling an appearance exists, no right to inflict punishment for disobedience can be supported.

If this is true, the defence to the present action is untenable. The process was utterly void. The Sheriff was entitled or bound to resist it.

The defendant in the action, the witness summoned, could have met force by force. It was as illegal an act on the part of the Sergeant-at-Arms, as the violence of the mob in Lord Gordon's riots, and an escape in the legal sense would be made out.

I shall examine this proposition, *first*, upon the general doctrines of analogous law, and *next*, (if then found necessary,) upon the peculiar law which constitutes and regulates the Congress of the United States.

No view of the subject can be comprehensive or satisfactory which does not include a notice of the law of the Parliament of England, and the influence of that law in our colonial polity.

That the Parliament was, in its origin, a Court of Justice, is a fact warranted by history, and this principle pervades and expands the exercise of its authority to this day. The Saxon Council, from which it sprung, embodied in itself the supreme judicial as well as legislative power of the Saxon Government. (Edmund Burke's Abrid. of Eng. History, p. 460, vol. 5, Am. ed. of 1813; Palgrave's Eng. Commonwealth, vol. 2, pp. 314, 634, 635; Turner's History of England during the Middle Ages, vol. 1, p. 416.)

In Atwyll's case, (17 Ed. 4,) the petition of the Commons speaks of his Majesty's lieges "called by your Highness' authority to this your *High Court of Parliament* for the shires, &c., of this your realm."

Lord Coke declares that the *High Court of Parliament* has its own peculiar law, called the *Lex et consuetudo parliamenti*. (4 Lush. 15) This is repeated by Sir William Blackstone, and Sir Matthew Hale. (Comm., vol. 1, 160, 163, on Parliaments, p. 49.)

In Howard *vs.* Gossett (10 Adol. & E) the phrase "either branch of the High Court of Parliament" is used in reference to a warrant of the House of Commons, and in Reilly *vs.* Carson (4 Moore's Priv. Council, Rep. 89) it is said: The *Lex et consuetudo Parliamenti* forms part of the common law of the land, according to which the High Court of Parliament, before its division, and the Houses of Lords and Commons since, are invested with many peculiar privileges, that of punishing for contempt being one.

The elements and principles of a Parliamentary law were brought into the colonies, and became an attribute of the power and constitution of assemblies, wherever they were formed upon the model of Parliament. In Virginia, in 1718, the Assembly concluded itself entitled to all the rights and privileges of an "English Parliament," and the records of the House of Commons were searched for precedents. (Bancroft's History, vol 3, p 27.) In New-York, besides the authority of the historian, Smith, a lawyer of eminence, (vol. 1, p. 239,) the journals of the Assembly abound with instances of the assertion of the general parliamentary rights and privileges, and especially of punishing contempts of its dignity or authority.

At the commencement of every session a Committee of Privileges and Elections was appointed, and authorized to send for persons, papers, and records, (see the journals *passim*.) Special Committees were armed with the same power. (Journal, vol. 2, p. 120, 225, 228.)

On the 14th of April, 1691, the Sergeant-at-arms was ordered to take a Sheriff for arresting an elected member upon civil process. The warrant is set forth (vol. 1, p. 4.) George Webb was taken into custody for assaulting, and R. Richards for assaulting a member. (Ibid 406, 419.)

In November, 1753, Hugh Gaine was ordered to attend the House on account of a prohibited publication, and was brought up and reprimanded. In October, 1756, Parker and Weyman were taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms for publishing a paper reflecting on the House. Watkins being discovered to be its author, was arrested by the Sergeant. It was resolved that he was guilty of a high misdemeanor, and he was committed to the custody of the Sergeant. He apologized, and was discharged on payment of fees.

[His Honor here proceeds to a review of other cases in New-York, under colonial history and under the earlier constutions, involving the same questions, and proceeds as follows:]

In my opinion the legality of the proceeding in question here may be rested upon principles which may not be shaken. The Government of the United States is supreme within its sphere of action. It is the Government of the people, and emanated from them. Its powers were delegated by all, it enacts for all, and it represents all. What is thus true of the aggregate, is true of each component part of that Government, in its appropriate sphere; what is necessary to enable either branch to fulfill its functions and discharge its duties, is impliedly vested in that branch by the will of the people. What is necessary does not import an absolute physical necessity, so that one thing cannot exist without the other. It stands for any means calculated to attain the end, appropriate and plainly adapted to it, and not prohibited.

Now, the power of investigating through a Committee is essential to wise legislation. The power to call for information from others flows from this necessity. Hence the old formula of authority, to send for persons and papers. But to rob the process of such a committee of all compulsory effect, to reduce it to a request, to deny all means of enforcement, and all power to punish for disobedience, would be to render inquiry often fruitless, to exclude sources of information, and to impair or defeat the objects of legislation.

In my judgment, neither branch of Congress has the right to disclaim the power I assume it to possess, and which in this instance the House of Representatives exercised. It is a power clothed with a trust, and vested for the fulfilment of a trust. It is identical with, or manifestly important to the discharge of that trust. It cannot be renounced without impairing the means of duly executing the office committed to that body, and therefore may not be relinquished without a breach of duty.

E. L. Godkin, for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpool, for defendant.

The Omnibus Suit.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. Schuyler et al.—In this case Wm. Curtis Noyes now offered to put in evidence the whole of the transfer books of the Company in the New-York office, which was objected to by nearly all the opposing counsel, for as many different reasons as there were counsel.

Mr. Rapello asked the Court to direct that if they were to be admitted as evidence, the plaintiffs should state specifically for what purpose they were introduced. He thought the defence was entitled to know what position was taken in regard to the books of the plaintiff, before they were allowed in evidence.

Others objected that as these books contained ca

Minutes of transfers of spurious stock they could not be admitted.

Justice INGRAHAM, however, overruled all objection, and permitted the plaintiffs to introduce the books.

The Police Cases.

The People ex rel Dunn vs. The Police Commissioners.—This case was concluded, and was allowed by Justice JAMES to go to the Jury upon the question of fact, whether or not the plaintiff had ever been in office under the Police laws of 1853, and whether he was duly appointed.

The Jury found as follows, which is equivalent to a verdict for the Commissioners:

That on and prior to the 15th day of April, 1857, the relator, though acting and claiming to act as a member of the Police force under the Act in relation to the Police Department in the City and County of New-York, passed April 13, 1853, had not received and did not possess any valid appointment or lawful warrant or authority as such member, and had not been duly commissioned or appointed as such member, under the said Act.

General Sessions.

TRIAL OF SHEPHERD—THIRD DAY.

The trial of James Shepherd for murder and arson in the first degree was continued yesterday. The evidence was almost literally the same as that on the former trial. The Court sat till 9 o'clock, when the evidence on both sides was finished. The summing up of counsel will commence to-day, and the case will be given to the jury this afternoon.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Van Olinda vs. Allen.*—Disposed of on the hearing of another motion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Benedict vs. The New-York and Erie Insurance Company.*—Case settled.

Stevens vs. The New-York Consolidated Company.—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 30.

$1,700	U. S. 6s, 1867....	107	100	Pac M S.Co....b60	105
1,000	U. S. 5s, 1874....	101¼	200	do............	105
26,000	Tenn. 6s. 1890...	90	250	do b30	105
2,000	Va. State 6s....	93⅛	105	do............	104¾
1,000	do............	93⅝	100	do..........s60	104¼
1,000	Mo. State 6s.....	81⅛	15	Erie R. Assent. S k.	10¼
1,000	do............	82	125	Hudson River R...	40
22,000	do............	82¼	100	do	40¼
10,000	do............	82¾	700	Harlem R. Prefer'd	38
2,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	92¾	100	Reading Railroad..	41⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	102	350	Galena & Chica. R.	61⅞
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	99⅛	200	do.........b60	62
3,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs. '85	76⅛	175	Mich. Cen R......	43
2,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs	55	100	do.........b10	43
2,600	H. R. R 3d Mt....	86½	20	do............	43⅛
5,000	Har. 2d Mt Bs...	93⅛	150	do............	43⅛
5,000	M. C. R. 8 ₱ct. 1st		100	do............	43⅜
	M. S. F. C. Bs....	96¼	50	M. So. & N. In. R..	11¼
5,000	Mich. S. 1st m.b.	75	200	do	11
5,000	Mich. S. 2d m. b	41¾	50	do............	10⅞
1,000	do............	41¼	5	do............	10⅛
1,000	do............	51⅛	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	21⅛
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	91¼	300	do............	22¼
1,000	Gal. & C 2d m.b.	89	8	do............	21⅛
20	Ocean Bank........	93	50	do..........s30	21¾
25	Amer. Ex. Bank..	101	50	do..........s60	21⅝
15	Shoe & L. Bank...	112	50	Panama Railroad..	136
31	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	95	250	do	135¾
200	Cum. Coal Pfd.....	14¼	200	do.........b30	136
200	N. Y. Cen. R....s30	76⅜	100	do.........b60	136
450	do............	76½	50	Ill. Cen. R......b10	61⅛
500	do............	76⅝	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	61¾
100	do..........s30	76½	100	do..........s10	61¾
[illegible]	do..........s60	76⅛	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	88
[illegible]	do..........s30	76⅝	1000	Clev. & Tol. R....	25⅛
[illegible]	do..........s60	76½	100	do.........b60	25⅛
[illegible]	do............	76¾	1000	do............	25⅜
[illegible]	do..........s60	76¾	200	do.........b10	25⅛
[illegible]	do............	76⅞	900	do.........b30	25⅛
[illegible]	do.........b60	77	210	Chi. & R. I. R......	65⅛
[illegible]	do............	77	100	do..........b4	65⅝
[illegible]	do..........s60	77	50	do............	65⅝
[illegible]	do.........b60	77⅛	5	do............	65⅜
[illegible]	Erie Railroad	10⅛	10	Del., L. & W. R....	83

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	Mo. State 6s..	82¾	20	D. & H. Canal Co..	95½
[illegible]	State 7s....	89	257	Pac. M. St. Co....	104⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	92¾	50	Hud. River R......	40½
[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	91½	50	do.........b10	40½
[illegible]	3d M. B. '83	76½	100	Har. R. Pref...b10	36⅛
[illegible]	2d M. B....	42	100	do............	36⅛
[illegible]	Bank of S. of N. Y.	99	100	Cl. & Toledo R....	25¾
[illegible]	Railroad..b60	10⅝	100	do.........b30	25⅛
[illegible]		10⅝	100	Reading Railroad..	42⅛
[illegible]	s60	10½	50	Mich Cen. R......	44½
[illegible]	Railroad..	10⅛	150	do............	44¾
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R......	77¼	200	do..........s30	45
[illegible]	do..........s30	77¼	31	M. So. & N. Ia. R..	11
[illegible]		77⅛	27	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	22
[illegible]	s30	77⅛	150	Panama Railroad..	136
[illegible]		77¾	165		135¾
[illegible]	s90	77⅝	50	do............	135⅞
[illegible]	s30	77¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	61¾
[illegible]	do............	77⅞	20	Gal. & Chic. R.....	62
[illegible]	do.........b60	78	500	do............	62¼
[illegible]	do............	78	700	do..........s60	62
[illegible]	do.........b60	78⅛	40	Chic. & R. Isl. R...	65⅛
[illegible]	do..........s30	78	250	do............	65¾
[illegible]	do..........s60	78	50	do.........b60	66
[illegible]	do.........b30	78¼			

FRIDAY, March 30—P. M.

The interest of the Street now continues to centre around the Stock Exchange. Although we had a late arrival from England this morning, and a pretty considerable business through the day in Exchange for the steamer's sailing to-morrow, all Foreign financial and trade affairs appear to be but light in the influences which move the Stock market. We have had to record no such day of general excitement and rapid advance since last September, and on some descriptions the rise is still more impulsive now than at that season of active speculation. The printed sales, as above, are exclusive of a considerable business done on the Street between the Boards, and among the Brokers in and out of the Board after the formal adjournment this afternoon. The transactions in New-York Central, through the day, mostly in the official list, exceed *fifteen thousand Shares.* The additional advance on last evening's closing is [illegible] ₱ cent., and on the earliest price of yesterday 3¼ ₱ cent. The extreme price paid this afternoon was 78½ ₱ cent., and the stock finally closed at 78¼@⅜ ₱ cent. It is estimated that the Broker of a single outside party—whose whereabouts is the subject of various and conflicting Street rumors—has taken from 16,000 to 20,000 shares in the last two days, and the manner of the buying has been such as to denote an unlimited order as to price, and on the largest scale as to amount. One of the surmises on the Street is, that a club order was made up at Albany on Wednesday and Thursday on the private assurance of what is likely to be done on the Railway tax. In addition to this special cause of excitement in the market, the dispatch in the morning papers that the Governor of Missouri has vetoed the recent extravagant grant of additional State aid to the railways caused an advance of 1¼@½ ₱ cent. in the Stock of that State, and this afternoon on the further advice that the Missouri Legislature has adjourned without attempting to force the bill over the veto, the price went to 83 ₱ cent. as against 81 ₱ cent. yesterday. There is much cause of congratulation among the real friends, in this quarter, of Missouri credit, that this improvident measure has received its quietus at the hands of the Governor. The result may be, and doubtless is, a disappointment to some of our St. Louis contemporaries, who seem devoted rather to the end of forcing the Railway system to completion, than solicitous about the very questionable means and credit proposed to be employed under authority of the vetoed bill, but we are quite sure that upon a review of the whole ground they will find reason to thank the Governor for his interposition. The defeat of the bill does not, as we understand the case, necessarily delay the extension of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific line, as the Company have an unexhausted appropriation of $1,700,000 first mortgage 7 ₱ cents of their own to which the State indorsement is pledged. The new bill, to be sure, authorized an exchange of these indorsed 7 ₱ cents for the direct State 6 ₱ cents, but it must strike every prudent man that if the undertaking of this Southwest Branch is not such as, with the indorsement of the State, to command the money in the open market at 7 ₱ cent., it is at least questionable whether the work should be forced, in advance of its admitted or palpable necessity, at the expense of the State or by the exclusive use of her own 6 ₱ cent. Bonds. Aside from this Southwest Branch of the Missouri system, we know of no other line entitled to pressing additional State aid, and at least two of the lines included in the bill were, a month or so ago, deemed nearer a sale or foreclosure, as at present limited, than worthy of extension at the cost of the State.

Nearly all the Western Shares, and Hudson River, Harlem Preferred and Erie, sympathized decidedly in the additional rise on Central. The latest transactions in Rock Island were about 66 ₱ cent.; in Michigan Central, 45 ₱ cent.; in Galena, 62¼ ₱ cent.; in Toledo, 25½@⅝; in Illinois Central, 61¾; in Hudson, 40½, and in Harlem Preferred, 36½ ₱ cent. The advance in Pacific Mail partially abated after the rapid jump of yesterday, and the closing quotation is 103⅞@104 ₱ cent. Reading advanced to 42½ ₱ cent., and Delaware and Lackawanna to 83 ₱ cent; the former on the extraordinary Coal tonnage of 65,000 tons for the present week, reported by telegraph from Philadelphia. Erie Shares were in demand this afternoon at $10¼@$10½, and the Bonds of the Company of nearly every class were firm and but sparingly offered. The other Railway Bonds of the roads near home hold firm, and Illinois Central Construction Mortgage sold at 91½ ₱ cent. The Federal Stocks are firmer, but comparatively inactive. The accounts by the *Arabia* make but few changes in American Stocks in London. The turn is in favor of Illinois Central Scrip shares, though our market is still above that of London. In the English Railways a speculation somewhat similar to that now obtaining in this market in the American Roads, was going on. The advance in several descriptions during the week the *Arabia* sailed was 2@3 ₱ cent., and the buoyancy is noticed by the London *Economist*, of March 17, as quite general, and the amount of stock in the hands of the Brokers much reduced on the last account or settlement day. The following is the latest for American descriptions:

United States 5 ₱ cent. bonds, 1874..........	91½ @ 92
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds, 1888........	82 @ 84
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. bonds., 1886............	83 @ 85
Illinois Central R., 6 ₱ cents................	77 @ 79
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cents., 1875............	81 @ 82
Illinois Cen. R. 7 ₱ cents., 1860 (Freelands,).	88 @ 90
Illinois Central R. stock..............dis.	44 @ 43
Illinois Central R., all paid..............	54 @ 56
Michigan Central 8s., 1860................	84 @ 90
Michigan Central 8s., 1869................	81 @ 83
Michigan Central Sinking Fund............	84 @ 86
Michigan Central shares..................	32 @ 37
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, sink'g fund, 1885.	45 @ 50
Michigan S. & N. Indiana $100 shares........	5 @ 10
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. sink'g fund, 1883	85 @ 87
New-York Central 7 ₱ cents., con., 1864......	91 @ 93
New-York Central 7 ₱ cents., 1876..........	91 @ 93
New-York Central $100 shares..............	66 @ 68
Erie Railroad, 1st mortgage, 1867..........	87 @ 89
Erie Railroad, 2d mortgage, 1860..........	80 @ 82
Erie Railroad, 3d mortgage, 1883..........	66 @ 68
Erie Railroad 7s, convertibles, 1862-71......	25 @ 30
Erie Railroad $100 shares................	9½ @ 10½
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage, 1880..	87 @ 89
Pennsylvania Central 2d mortgage stg........	92 @ 94
Pennsylvania Central $50 shares............	35 @ 37
Phil. & Reading 1st mortgage 6s, 1860......	85 @ 90
Phil. & Reading 2d mortgage 6s, 1870......	73 @ 78
Phil. & Reading $50 shares................	15 @ 20

In Bills on London to-day a fair business has been done at $108⅝@108⅞ ₱ cent., and some of the Brokers call the market firm within this quotation, some of the heaviest transactions of the day being at 108⅞ ₱ cent. net for Southern bills, Bank indorsed here as well as New-Orleans. Paris steady at f.5.18¾@f.5.17½. About $400,000 or $500,000 in California gold bars and Mexican silver have been put up for export. The *Ariel*, from Aspinwall, delivered to-day the remainder of the California shipment of March 5, say $152,000, and some Mexican dollars have come in from New-Orleans within a few days. In Discounts we hear of nothing new. Prime paper continues in request, outside of Bank, at 5@5½ for short bills, and 6@6½ for the longer dates, well indorsed. Among the Stock Brokers the more active speculation on the Exchange affords rather better employment this week for Money, on demand loan, at 5@6 ₱ cent., though the supply keeps abundant.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts......$140,578 72 | Balance......$8,065,328 47
Payments...... 121,666 54 |

The receipts include $105,000 for Customs.

Among the passengers who go to Europe tomorrow in the steamship *Fulton* will be Mr. J. F. D. LANIER, of the well-known Banking-House of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., on a trip of recreation and pleasure, mainly, we believe.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 14th March, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits..........	£9,271,338......	Increase £929,973
Other deposits..........	13,030,840......	Increase..194,229
Rest....................	3,732,233......	Increase.... 9,736
Government securities	10,221,190......	Increase.. 50,000
Other securities........	21,816,351......	Increase..862,454
Notes unemployed........	8,543,610......	Increase..223,460

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,506,005, being a decrease of £163,350; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,299,880, showing an increase of £79,687 when compared with the preceding return. The usual half-yearly dividend of 4½ ₱ cent. has been declared by the Bank.

The fluctuations in Consols for the week ending March 16 were as follows:

March.	FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 10	94⅜	94⅝	94⅝	94¾	94⅞	94¾
Mon. 12	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94¾	94¾
Tues. 13	94⅜	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94¾	94¾
Wed. 14	94¼	94⅝	94¾	94⅞	95	95
Thur. 15	94⅝	94⅞	94¾	94⅞	95⅛	94⅞
Frid'y 16	94½	94¾	94¾	94¾	94⅞	94⅞

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 25th, (per Adams' Express,) says:

"The Discount movement to-day indicated no abatement in the demand for accommodation, and no further change in rates of long or short paper. Exchange was inactive throughout, and transactions were limited in both foreign and domestic. Offerings increase very slowly, and the demand is restricted to actual necessities; drawers, however, manifest greater firmness. Clear Sterling Bills, 108@108¼ and 108⅜. Bill of Lading Drafts, 107@107¼ and 107⅜. Francs, 5f. 17½@5f. 22½ ₱ dollar. Sixty-day Bills on New-York, &c., 1@1½ and 1¾ ₱ cent. discount. Sight, 1-16@⅛ and ⅛ ₱ cent. premium.

The Bank statement, as reported to the Board of Currency, is a very even one, and discloses no important changes on the returns from the previous week. The precise changes are in the following order, viz.:

Decrease in Specie............	$64,067
Decrease in Deposits............	187,124
Increase in Circulation............	38,595
Decrease in Short Loans............	222,082
Decrease in Exchange............	191,197
Increase in Distant Balances............	15,429
Increase in Long Loans............	37,498

The St. Louis papers just received contain the annual report of the Pacific Railroad, submitted to the stockholders March 26. The general result may be summed up as follows:

Total earnings for the year............	$648,600 00
Expenses charged to transportation.......	386,832 21
Leaving net earnings............	$286,768 69
Included in the amount of expenses as given, are several items chargeable to renewal account, amounting to.........	15,485 05
The result shows an increase in earnings over previous year of............	18,082 27
And decrease in expenses of............	2,395 14

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port....	$1,360,641	$594,274	$1,497,475
Thrown on Market.....	1,550,766	635,957	1,490,885
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port....	$13,943,141	$31,654,779	$34,673,091
Thrown on Market....	18,041,886	32,887,171	35,469,703

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool..	953	$471,292	186	$41,152	124	$35,508
Mf. of Cotton.	894	241,099	82	16,531	121	27,290
Mf. of Silk...	753	440,053	29	16,632	27	12,093
Mf. of Flax..	564	147,358	48	11,857	73	11,611
Miscellan's...	1,773	99,077	582	12,419	323	5,504
Total......	4,937	$1,398,879	927	$98,591	698	92,006
		98,591				1,398,879

Total Entered....$1,497,470 Total Marketed..$1,490,885

Mr. JOSEPH S. BARKER, late of the firm of BARKER & DECAMP, has been unanimously elected Vice-President of the Merchants' Insurance Co.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 30, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 64 bbls. Ashes, 5,624 bbls. Flour, 854 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,862 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Malt, 1,298 pkgs. Provisions, and 730 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 100 bags Maracaibo, at 13¾c.; 100 bags Jamaica, at 13c.; and 120 bags Savanilla, on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of only 400 bales, at unaltered quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex
Ordinary ₱ ℔....	8	8	8⅛	8⅛
Middling ₱ ℔....11⅛		11¼	11⅜	11½
Middling Fair ₱ ℔ 12¼		12⅜	12⅝	13¼

DRY GOODS—The public sales to-day were only partially successful. The attendance was moderate, and the competition rather spiritless.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 160 tons Maracaibo and Jamaica Fustic at $21@$22; with 250 tons St. Domingo Logwood on terms not ascertained.

FISH—Dry Cod are plenty and depressed, at from $3 25@$3 75 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are more freely offered, including large No. 1 at $16 62½@$16 75 ₱ bbl. The demand is limited. Salmon and Herring are essentially unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more inquired for to-day. The general asking prices, however, have exceeded the views of buyers; hence business has been restricted. Sales reported since our last, 7,000 bbls.—including superfine State at $5 10@$5 20, chiefly at $5 15@$5 20; ordinary to very choice extra State at $5 25@$5 45, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 25@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 30@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 80@$6, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State............	5 10	@	5 20
Extra State............	5 25	@	5 45
Superfine Western............	5 10	@	5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin............	5 25	@	6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan....	5 30	@	6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio............	5 70	@	5 75
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	5 80	@	6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brand............	6 05	@	6 85
Fancy Genesee............	5 50	@	5 60
Extra Genesee............	6 00	@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	6 20	@	7 50

Southern Flour has been rather more sought after at former rates. The reported sales reach 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian continues inactive, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$7 ₱ bbl. About 275 were sold within the range. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack demand at $3 55@$3 60 for Jersey; $4 05@$4 10 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 62½@$1 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—Raisins have been inquired for, including Layer at $2 45@$2 47½, and Bunch at $2 37½@$2 40 ₱ whole box. Other kinds have been inactive. Sales by auction: 2,550 boxes Palermo Oranges at $1 05@$1 40; and 1,440 boxes do. Lemons at $1 50@$1 65 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted more attention to-day, but at prices which have been unsatisfactory to the principal holders. Hence, sales have been limited, having been confined to 16,300 bushels, including Red Western, two years old, at $1 23; Milwaukee Club and Iowa Spring on private terms; ordinary white Southern at $1 50; and poor red do. $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand at, however, irregular rates; sales 34,500 bush., at 70c.@71c. for mixed Western, part for export; 73c.@77c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern; 76c.@81c. for inferior to choice white Southern, and 78c. for a small lot of yellow Northern ₱ bushel. Rye is heavy and languid at 83c.@85c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Barley is in request at steady prices; sales 5,500 bushels State at 80c.@82c. Oats are moderately inquired for, including Canada at 43c.@43½; Western at 42c @43c.; State a 43c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@41c.; Southern at 38c.@40c. ₱ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs thus: "The market has been quite heavy during the past week for most kinds of Wheat Flour. State brands, superfine and extra, especially the former, have not been freely offered, and have been least depressed. The demand, however, has been moderate. Western grades have been plenty, and have been sparingly sought after, at declining prices. Yesterday's transactions were limited, though buyers evinced more disposition to purchase. Southern Flour has been abundant and depressed; at the close it attracted rather more attention. Canada Flour has been inactive, and prices have declined. The total sales of Wheat Flour during the week have been 52,600 bbls. Rye Flour has been quiet at old figures. Corn meal has been plenty and heavy. Through the week the demand for Wheat has been limited, and the tendency of prices has been downward. Some holders have been anxious to sell, and have offered their stocks rather eagerly. These circumstances have had an unfavorable effect on the market, which has been unsettled. Yesterday the inquiry was more active, and more firmness was apparent. The total sale of Wheat, during the week, amounted to 71,650 bushels. Corn has been more abundant, and has been in fair request, at, however, reduced prices. The receipts and sales of mixed Western have been more extensive. This description is now much lower than it was a week ago. Some lots have been purchased for export. Rye has been more freely offered than it has been wanted by buyers. It has fallen off in value. Barley has been moderately inquired for at about former rates. Oats have been rather sparingly sought after at easier prices."

HIDES—The market has been moderately active this week. Importers do not offer their stock unless at a material advance upon last week's rates. The trade are unwilling to meet the views of importers, and transactions are consequently restricted. The receipts are light. The principal sales have been: 3,000 Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, 25c.@25½c., 6 months; 3,500 Rio Grande Cow, 24½c., 6 months; 6,000 Orinoco, 23c., 6 months; 7,700 Porto Cabello, private terms; 1,500 Maracaibo, 22c., 6 months; 3,000 Texas, private terms; 1,600 Salted Maracaibo, 16½c., 6 months.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole, this week, has been good, and the stock of prime Leather has been somewhat reduced. Dealers are asking rather higher rates, but no actual advance has been realized.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 150 bbls. New-Orleans, at 46c.@47c.; a cargo of Porto Rico on private terms; small lots of do., at 40c.; and Cuba Muscovado, at 31c.@32c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled to-day, sales having been reported of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $17 87½ for new Mess; $17 37@$17 50 for Old Mess; $14 25@$14 97 for New Prime; and $12 50@$12 62 for Old Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been moderately dealt in, including Hams, at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7¼c. ₱ ℔. Bacon has been scarce and quiet, at 9¾c.@11½c. ₱ ℔. Lard has been purchased to the extent of 1,250 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@11c. ₱ ℔. Beef is in fair request at buoyant rates for really desirable lots. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $16@$19 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio ₱ ℔. Cheese is saleable and steady, at 9½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 250 tcs., at from $4@$4 50 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at uniform prices. We have heard of sales of 450 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7¼c.@8c.: 254 hhds. Cuba, at 6¼c.@7⅝c., and 500 boxes Havana, at 8¼c.@8½c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—The public sale to-day was well attended, and passed off spiritedly—all the lots disposed of having realized an advance on former quotations. Imperial, 33c.@62c.; Hyson, 32c.@46½c.; Young Hyson, 28½c.@59c.; Hyson Twankay, 27½c.@37c.; Hyson Skin, 28c.@29c.; Oolong, 37½c. ₱ ℔. Holders withdrew most of the latter.

TOBACCO—The diminished assortment has had the effect of restricting operations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 110 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@11½c.; 104 cases Seed Leaf at 6¼c.@10½c.; 216 bales Havana at 28c.@43c.; with 337 bales Yara, and 150 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls., chiefly at 22½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,100 bales Cotton at ¼d.; 550 bales Sea Island do., by steamer, at 7-16d.; with 100 boxes Bacon and 200 pkgs. Lard at 22s. 6d. For London, 25 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d. For Glasgow, 200 pkgs Lard at 40s. For Bremen, 600 bbls. Tar, on terms not ascertained.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, March 30, 1860.

MEATS.

Business has been inactive during the week, yet prices have not varied materially.

Beef, sides, ₱ ℔............	7	@	10
Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ ℔........	12	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ ℔............	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ ℔........	8	@	16
Beef, rounds, ₱ ℔............	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₱ ℔............	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ ℔......	16	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ ℔............	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ ℔............	13	@	14
Beef, corned, ₱ ℔............	6	@	12
Mutton, carcasses, ₱ ℔............	8	@	11
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ ℔........	10	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ ℔........	7	@	9
Mutton, legs, ₱ ℔............	10	@	14
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ ℔............	6	@	9
Mutton, chops, ₱ ℔............	12	@	14
Lamb, ₱ ℔............	10	@	12
Veal, hindquarters, ₱ ℔............	10	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ₱ ℔............	8	@	10
Veal cutlets, ₱ ℔............	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ ℔............	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ₱ ℔............	11	@	12
Pork, jowls, ₱ ℔............	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each............	1 50	@2	50
Soup Meats, ₱ ℔............	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ ℔............	12	@	13
Bacon, ₱ ℔............	12	@	13
Hams, ₱ ℔............	13	@	14
Shoulders, ₱ ℔............	10	@	14
Tongues, each............	75	@	81
Lard, ₱ ℔............	12½	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ₱ ℔............	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ₱ ℔............	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ ℔............	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

No important changes have been reported in this line. Dealers generally represent the stock as being light, and the demand as limited. High prices continue to be claimed for most descriptions.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₱ ℔............	17	@	20
Chickens, Broilers, ₱ pair............	1 00	@1	25
Fowls, ₱ ℔............	15	@	18
Turkeys, ₱ ℔............	16	@	22
Geese, each............	1 12½	@2	00
Geese, ₱ ℔............	9	@	12½
Ducks, ₱ ℔............	18	@	25
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen............	3 00	@	—
Pigeons, stalled, ₱ dozen............	1 62	@2	00
Red Head Ducks, ₱ pair............	75	@1	00
Widgeon, ₱ pair............	75	@	—
Teal, ₱ pair............	62	@	75
Snipe, English, ₱ pair............	75	@	87
Partridge, ₱ pair............	75	@	87
Quails, ₱ dozen............	1 50	@2	25
Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair............	62	@	75

FISH.

The inquiry has been fair, and quotations have been generally sustained. The large stock and reduced price of Eggs have tended to lessen the consumption of Fish.

Brook Trout, ₱ ℔............	50	@	—
Codfish, ₱ ℔............	7	@	8
Pickerel, ₱ ℔............	12	@	16
Mullet, ₱ ℔............	10	@	—
Catfish, ₱ ℔............	—	@	8
Perch, ₱ ℔............	—	@	10
Eels, ₱ ℔............	10	@	12
Flounders, ₱ ℔............	—	@	6
Striped Bass, ₱ ℔............	12	@	15
Black Bass, ₱ ℔............	12	@	—
Haddock, ₱ ℔............	—	@	6
Shad, each............	50	@1	25
Smelts, ₱ ℔............	12	@	—
Oysters, ₱ 100............	50	@1	25
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100............	1 25	@1	50
Clams, ₱ 100............	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz............	1 00	@1	50
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz............	18	@	25
Lobsters, ₱ ℔............	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ ℔............	15	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ₱ ℔............	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ ℔............	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₱ ℔............	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each............	8	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ ℔............	13	@	—
Halibut, smoked, ₱ ℔............	—	@	10
Herring, pickled, ₱ dozen............	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

Most descriptions have been moderately sought after at our revised quotations. The novelties of the week have been very few in number. Some new Potatoes have been received from Bermuda. They were speedily sold at high prices. Some new Tomatoes also arrived.

Potatoes, new Bermuda, ₱ bbl............	6 50	@7	50
Potatoes, old Mercers, ₱ bbl............	2 00	@2	75
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ₱ bbl............	1 75	@2	25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ₱ bbl............	1 62½	@1	87½
Potatoes, Pinkeyes, ₱ bbl............	1 50	@1	75
Potatoes, ₱ bushel............	62	@1	00
Potatoes, ₱ half peck............	12	@	18
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bbl............	3 50	@4	00
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bushel............	1 25	@1	50
Turnips, ₱ basket............	50	@	—
Turnips, ₱ peck............	25	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ basket............	50	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ doz............	15	@	18
Carrots, ₱ basket............	—	@	50
Beets, ₱ basket............	—	@	50
Onions, ₱ peck............	43	@	56
Cabbage, ₱ dozen............	62	@1	00
Cabbage, each............	6	@	10
Cabbage, red, ₱ dozen............	75	@1	25
Tomatoes, new Bermuda, ₱ box............	1 62	@2	00
Tomatoes, ₱ quart can............	25	@	—
Rhubarb, ₱ bunch............	18	@	25
Lettuce, ₱ head............	10	@	12
Fetticus, ₱ peck............	43	@	56
Spinach, ₱ peck............	37	@	—
Asparagus, ₱ bunch............	31	@	37
Parsley, ₱ bunch............	6	@	8
Leeks, ₱ bunch............	6	@	8
Garlic, ₱ bunch............	10	@	12

FRUIT.

Dealers continue their complaints of "dull times" in this line; yet they continue to make sales and to keep up prices.

Apples, Table, ₱ peck............	62	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ₱ peck............	50	@	75
Apples, Lady, ₱ peck............	1 25	@1	50
Cranberries, ₱ quart............	19	@	—
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart............	10	@	12
Chestnuts, ₱ quart............	31	@	37
Citron, preserved, ₱ ℔............	25	@	—
Oranges, ₱ dozen............	12	@	31
Lemons, ₱ dozen............	12	@	18
Cocoanuts, ₱ dozen............	50	@	—
Figs, ₱ ℔............	10	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each............	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ ℔............	25	@	30
Dates, ₱ ℔............	—	@	8
Raisins, ₱ ℔............	10	@	12
Currants, ₱ ℔............	6	@	8

FLOWERS.

The fine weather to-day, had the effect of bringing more extensive supplies into market, and buyers appeared to be more willing to purchase.

Alonsoas, in pots, each............	12	@	25
Begonias, in pots, ₱ dozen............	50	@	62
Laurestinus, in pots, each............	62	@	87
Lavender, in pots, each............	10	@	12
Lily, in pots, each............	18	@	37
Mignionette, in pots, each............	10	@	12
Polyanthus, in pots, each............	6	@	—
Rose Geranium, in pots, each............	8	@	10
Rosemary, in pots, each............	8	@	10
Stock Gillies, in pots, each............	25	@	—
White Spiræa, in pots, each............	25	@	50
Wall-flowers, in pots, each............	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese have been in request at steady rates. Eggs have been abundant at low prices. The demand has been fair.

Butter, State, ₱ ℔............	16	@	25
Butter, Ohio, ₱ ℔............	15	@	20
Butter, roll, ₱ ℔............	16	@	20
Cheese, ₱ ℔............	12½	@	15
Cheese, English, ₱ ℔............	18	@	—
Eggs, ten for............	13	@	—
Eggs, nineteen for............	25	@	—
Eggs, seventy-six for............	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ₱ ℔............	28	@	—
Honey, ₱ can............	—	@	50
Honey, ₱ bottle............	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; L. O'BRIEN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. EYRE; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

Sales of Real Estate....MARCH 30.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

House and lot No. 180 9th-av , 24x100..........$11,800.

DRY GOODS.

GOLDEN FLAX
ENAMELED THREAD.

This unrivaled SPOOL COTTON is, "By Special Appointment of Queen Victoria," supplied by the manufacturer, J. T. RAWORTH, LEICESTER, for the use of the Royal Household.

ITS INTRINSIC EXCELLENCE has obtained for it universal approval in England, both for Family Use and for SEWING MACHINES.

The Mills have been enlarged to admit of its introduction in the United States, and it is offered for sale in this City by Messrs.

TAYLOR, RICHARDS & CO., No. 36 Vesey-st.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., 80 Chambers-st.
BERNHEIMER BROTHERS, 110 and 112 Broadway.
JAMES MORRISON & CO., No. 79 Chambers-st.
NORTH, SHERMAN & CO., No. 96 Chambers-st.
PEREGO, BULKLEYS & PLIMPTON, 6 Barclay-st.
D. MORRISON & SON, No. 111 Chambers-st.
KIRTLAND, NORTH & PLATT, No. 31 Cortlandt-st.

JAMES C. JOHNSTON,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,
No. 176 Fulton-st., New-York.

BRODIE'S
GRAND OPENING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTILLAS,
AT
No. 300 CANAL-ST.,
and
5TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.,
OR
UNDER THE HOTEL.
ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

The Canal-st. store needs no comment, its well-known reputation is world-wide. The 5th-av. is unequaled in the world, and goods corresponding.

BLUXOME,
NO. 965 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 25TH-ST.,
Is now opening a new and choice selection of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS, &c.,
Many of which have been purchased at recent auction sales, and will be offered
GREATLY BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
N. B.—New styles of HEAD-DRESS.

JAMES TUCKER
Has removed his retail trade in
PARIS FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BRIDAL SETS AND GARNITURES,
to No. 757 Broadway.
Two doors above 8th-st., under Clinton Hotel.
Wholesale and Retail at No. 361 as usual.

UP TOWN.
JONES', NO. 169 8TH-AV.
DRY GOODS,
CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS.
An immense stock,
Much below down-town prices.
NO SECOND PRICE.

FANCY SILKS.

500 pieces Fancy Silks just received from the late forced auction sales. All new goods, the latest styles, and selling at 30 per cent. less than import cost.
HORTON & SONS, No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—S. CHAMBERS' establishment—the oldest and best in the United States—has always an ample supply of ladies' and children's clothing. The only establishment where ladies and merchants can at all times procure the newest and best styles. S. CHAMBERS has secured the best talent, both native and foreign, with a supply by each steamer of the newest fashions. Ladies and merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL CARPET WAREHOUSE.
The proprietors have a large stock of CARPETINGS, which they offer at low prices for cash.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 90 cents to $1 10.
Imperial 3-Plies, $1 to $1 10.
Ingrain Carpets, 30 cents to 75 cents.
Oil-cloths, 1 to 6 yards wide, 37½ cents to $1.
Also, RUGS, MATS, DRUGGETS, and MATTINGS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

FOUNTAIN & CO.'S INDIA STORE IS the only place where India pine-apple dresses, crapes, silks, lutongs, satins, seersucker, Nankins, novelties, China, lacquered articles, and all kinds of American Indian feather fans, bark and bead work, &c., &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail. No. 658 Broadway. French Fans, latest styles.

ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES, ENGLISH HOsiery and Undergarments, childrens' hose and gloves, ladies' and misses' walking and traveling gloves, ladies' and misses' new Polish silk veils, white and colored Shetland, real English hair, tooth and nail brushes, French kid gloves, 85 cents, worth $1, at ELGAR'S BAZAAR, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNing goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable. N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

BARGAINS FOR ALL.—STRAW BONNETS—Spring bonnets, misses' bonnets, children's bonnets, splendid dress bonnets, silk bonnets traveling bonnets, at $6 each. Straw bonnets cleaned and bleached. L. BINN'S Millinery, No. 536 Broadway, up stairs.

OPENING WEEK FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.—An elegant assortment of rich and elegantly trimmed. Ladies please call and examine. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st. Sole leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for American and European traveling; Paris made traveling and shopping bags, for ladies and gentlemen's use.

THE HEARTHSTONE CLUB WILL meet THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24. Ladies are invited to attend.
A. M. BURTON Secretary.

JENKS' PATENT FLY-TRAPS.—THE MOST perfect automatic fly-catcher; kills the flies as caught. For sale by the patentee,
S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS
Will preach

In Brooklyn SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, corner Fulton and Clinton sts., late Dr. Spence's Church.

Cooper Institute, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½, and 7½ in the EVENING.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, 2d Presbyterian Church, corner Fulton and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½ o'clock, in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Cranberry, near Hicks st.

EVERY EVENING NEXT WEEK at Rev. Dr. McElroy's Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

SEVENTH A. P. CHURCH—44TH-ST., BEtween 9th and 10th avs. Rev. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS will preach (D. V.) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Church in which God Dwells.* Rev. LUTHER H. VAN DORN at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Bible and its Importance.* Rev. JOHN SERVICE, pastor, at 7 P. M. Subject—*Christ Preaching to the Spirits in Prison.* A collection taken up after each service.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—REV. ROBT. McCARTEE, D. D., the pastor, will preach in Westminster Church, 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW. (Sabbath,) April 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Subject for morning discourse, *Messiah, Delivery of the Kingdom to the Father, and then Cometh the End.* Strangers are very cordially invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—There will be preaching on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited. Seats free to strangers. Rev. D. J. PATTERSON, Pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FIRST-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 1st and 2d avs.—R. R. THOMPSON, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor. In the EVENING Rev. WALTER STARR, D. D., of the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, will deliver the monthly sermon to young people. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH AND baptise TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 6th-av. and 41st-st. He will preach again in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock he will extend the hand of fellowship to a large number of new members and administer the communion.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT the Hall north east corner of Broadway and 32d-st. on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*Palm Branches and Hosannahs* Subject for the Evening—*Liberal Christianity a Progressive Faith.*

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, Dr. SAWYER, Pastor, worships in the Historical Society Building, corner of 2d-av. and 11th st. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion to-morrow morning, when an appropriate sermon will be delivered; also preaching in the evening.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, COR. BROOME and Chrystie sts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. DENISON, Secretary and General Agent of Foreign Missions, will preach. Service every day in Passion Week at 10 and 4, except Friday, when it will be at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, gives the third lecture in his Course on the History and Dogmas of the various denominations of Christians TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*Methodism.* Service also at 10½ A. M. Church corner 4th and South 3d sts.

COOPER INSTITUTE—HALL NO. 24, UP first stairs. A Course of Lectures by D. I. ROBINSON on the Vials of Rev. 16th, every Sabbath P. M.; at 3 o'clock. Morning subject, at 10½ o'clock—*The Glory of Christ.* EVENING, at the Chapel in 16th-st., near 8th-av. All are invited to hear.

SERVICES WILL BE HELD BY THE Fourth Universalist Society of Brooklyn, at the building No. 274 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av., on SUNDAY, April 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. SYLVANUS COBB, of Boston. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

REV. B. W. CHIDLAW, THE VETERAN Sabbath-School Missionary of Ohio, will preach in the South Congregational Church, (Rev. Mr. CLARK'S,) corner President and Court-sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

PREACHING TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY,) April 1, by Rev. HENRY HOPKINS of Newark, in the Jane-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, Reade av., corner of Monroe at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are earnestly invited to attend.

NOTICE.—THE ADVENT BRETHREN AND SISTERS' meeting at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., will please take notice that their visit to their brethren in Newark, N. J., will be postponed until SUNDAY, April 8. Services at the above place on SUNDAY, April 1, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Supremacy of God and the Freedom of Man.* Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

REV. H. MATTISON, FORMER PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church, will preach, as usual, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. WM. McDERMOTT, Esq. will address the Sabbath School and others at 2½ P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts. Rev. E. WITHEY, pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; EVENING at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE ROMISH RULE OF FAITH, WITH its inconsistencies and intricacies, will be duly considered by Rev. Dr. McNAMARY and Protestant friends, in the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, No. 178 Prince-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Roman Catholics and all are invited.

GREENE-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Greene and Clermont avs., Brooklyn.—Rev. W. B. LEE, Pastor elect will preach in the Chapel of this Church TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

IF GOD'S MORAL PERFECTIONS DO NOT procure the sinner's salvation now, why should they in the life to come? Rev MOSES BALLOU will preach on this subject at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner of Downing st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. VAN KLEEK, SECRETARY TO the Board of Domestic Missions, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs (Forsyth-st., near Canal) TO MORROW EVENING. Seats free throughout.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—In 28th-st., near Broadway.—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and friends invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. W. F. PADDOCK, Assistant Minister of St. George's Church, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. ALFRED HARRIS, OF LOWER DUBlin, Penn., having entered upon the Pastorate of the Baptist Church in Hoboken, will preach NEXT LORD'S DAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Church corner of Bloomfield and 3d sts.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—Rev. JAMES EELLS will preach in this Church (in Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place) TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. MAHAN WILL PREACH BEFORE the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church (20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.) on SUNDAY EVENING next. Service to commence at 7½.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will deliver the last of her series of discourses for this season, at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Moral Agent.*

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, ON FULTON-av., near Hoyt st.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, April 1, at 7½ o clock, by Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. WILLIAM IVES BUDINGTON, D. D.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 68 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. A. B. EARLE WILL PREACH IN the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The evening sermon will be his last in this place. Baptism after morning sermon.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR BETHESDA Baptist Church in 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) April 1. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Ordinance of Believers' Baptism will be administered after the A. M. sermon.

URBAN C. BREWER, THE EVANGELIST of the Church, will preach in the Disciples' Meeting-house in 17th-st., immediately west of 6th av., on SUNDAY, April 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*Moses a Type of Christ.*

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS at 10½ A. M. The Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, at 7½ in the evening. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M.

"THE FATE OF EGYPT" WILL BE THE subject of Mr. THOMPSON'S lecture on Fulfilled Prophecy, TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. HUGH S. CARPENTER, OF BROOKlyn, will preach in Trenor Hall, Broadway, corner of 34th-st., (entrance in 34th st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, April 1, at 7½ o clock.

MR. G. B. STEBBINS IS ENGAGED TO speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, April 1—MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible class at 2 P. M.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—THERE WILL BE Preaching TO-MORROW, (Lord willing,) at Catherine Market, at 7 and 10 A. M., and at foot of Broome-st., East River, at 5. P. M.

FLOATING CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR foot of Pike-st. Services on SUNDAY MORNING, April 1, by Rev. Dr. CUTLER; in the AFTERNOON by the Pastor.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION SERVICES—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach next SABBATH, April 1, at 10½ A. M. Rev. HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS will preach at 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, northeast corner of 33d st. and 2d-av., Rev. MATTHIAS E. WILLING A. M., Rector.—By Divine permission, Rev. Dr. McVICKAR will preach the opening sermon of this Church on SATURDAY EVENING, March 31.

Services may be expected at the same place every Morning and Evening till after Easter. The Sunday Morning Services and the Services on Good Friday will commence at 10½ o'clock, and on the other mornings at 6 o'clock. Evening Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

The Reverend Clergy have kindly consented to preach at each Evening Service in the following order, viz.:

1. SATURDAY EVENING, March 31—Rev. Dr. McVICKAR Member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese and Professor in Columbia College.
2. SUNDAY, April 1—Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, Dean of the General Theological Seminary.
3. MONDAY, April 2—Rev. Dr. DYER, General Agent of the Evangelical Knowledge Society.
4. TUESDAY, April 3—Rev. Mr. HOPKINS, Editor of the *Church Journal.*
5. WEDNESDAY, April 4—Rev. Mr. DICKSON, Rector of Astor-place Church.
6. THURSDAY, April 5—Rev. Mr. BOLTON, Minister in charge of St. George's Mission Chapel.
7. FRIDAY, April 6.
8. SATURDAY, April 7—Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, Professor in the General Theological Seminary.

The Rector will preach on the mornings of PALM and EASTER SUNDAYS and GOOD FRIDAY.

A fine large Library has been secured for our Sunday School and the school will be organized on SUNDAY NEXT at 9 o'clock A. M.

The public are respectfully invited to attend the services, and children not connected with other Sunday Schools are affectionately invited to attend the School of this Church.

After Easter the regular services of this Church will be held as follows:

SUNDAY—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—Services at 7½ o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING—Bible and Confirmation Classes at 7½ o'clock.
SUNDAY SCHOOL—At 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
COMMUNION—The first Sunday of the month.
BAPTISM—Public Baptism at Morning Service the third Sunday of the month.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE, THE MARTYR—Rev. ALEX. S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector.—The new church on West 44th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., will be opened for Divine Service on the SUNDAY before Easter, (April 1,) at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. During Holy Week the services will be as follows: Morning prayer every day at 8¾ A. M., except on Good Friday, (April 6,) when there will be service and sermon at 10½ A. M. Evening prayer and sermon every day at 7½ P. M. MONDAY EVENING—Sermon by Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector of St. Stephens. TUESDAY EVENING—Sermon by Rev. Dr. MORRIS. WEDNESDAY EVENING—Sermon by Rev. Dr. SEABURY, Rector of Annunciation. THURSDAY EVENING—Sermon by Rev. Dr. VINTON, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, and one of the Chaplains of St. George's Society. FRIDAY EVENING—Sermon by ——. SATURDAY EVENING—Sermon by Rev. Dr. CHAUNCEY, Rector of St. James', Yorkville.

ABSALOM, THE FAST YOUNG MAN.—The discourse on this subject, recently given at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor, will be repeated by special request, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Services in the MORNING by the Pastor.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by the pastor Rev. E. L. JANES. All are invited. Seats free. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in connection with the MORNING service.

SPIRITUALISM.—ELDER S. S. SNOW, INterpreter of Prophecy, will preach in Union Hall, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Seats free. Afternoon subject—*The real Character of Modern Spiritualism.* Evening—*The Tower of Babel as a Type of Christendom.*

REV. JOSEPH SANDERSON WILL PREACH in the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, No. 29 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., on SABBATH EVENING next, April 1, and on succeeding Sabbath Evenings, at 7½ o'clock; and in his Church, corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT—(Corner of Franklin and Church sts.)—This Church, damaged by fire December last, will reopen on SUNDAY next. Divine service at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the rector, Rev. A. VERREN, on verses 7th, 8th and 9th of the 139th Psalm.

NEW METHODIST MISSION, NO. 108 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; opening services at 10½, 3 and 7 o'clock. Elder SAMUEL CURRY will preach TO-MORROW.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK again in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 3½ and 7½ o'clock.

CHERRY-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CHERry-st., near Clinton.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. MALLORY at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. WM. HENRY MILBURN PREACHES as usual, TO-MORROW, 1st inst., in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church Clinton-st. corner of Pacific, Brooklyn. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LECTURES.

LECTURES AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.

AT UNION-SQUARE LECTURE-ROOM.	Prof ELIE CHARLIER will close his course in the French language on THURSDAY, March 29. Subject—*The French Modern Historians, especially MM. Thiery, Guizot, Michelet.*
AT FIFTH-AVENUE PAINTING GALLERY.	Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., on "Aesthetics," TUESDAY and THURSDAY, from April 5, at 1½ o'clock. Subjects—*The Beautiful in the Worlds of Nature, Art and Mind. The Principles of Taste, and their application.*
AT FIFTH-AVENUE.	Prof. E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., on "Physiology," MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, from April 9, at 1½ o'clock. Subjects—*The Structure and Functions of the Human Organism. The Laws of Life and Health. The Connection and Reciprocal Influences of the Mind and the Body.*
AT FIFTH-AVENUE GYMNASIUM.	Prof. F. E. LANGDON'S class in "Calisthenics," twice a week, after the lectures. Instruction and practice.

Programmes and tickets may be obtained at the Institute in both places. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$25 REWARD—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, CHAIN AND PIN, made by Jurgensen, No. 8,112, in going from University-place and 11th-st. to the Catharine Ferry. Any one finding the same, will obtain the above reward by leaving it at No. 41 West 11th st.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT OF THE Bank of the Republic, No. 9,540, dated Feb. 28, 1860, for $237, to the order of Lowitz & Becker. The public is hereby warned not to negotiate the same, as the payment has been stopped.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 30TH INST. at the Park Bank, or dropped near it, a WALLET, containing gold, bank bills, papers, &c. Whoever will return the same to the Bank will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—A SET OF NEW PLANS for the new building on the corner of 28th-st. and 5th-av. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them soon at the said building, with Mr. JACKSON. Lost March 28, 1860.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, in going from 10th-st. to Niblo's Saloon on Broadway, a large Roman Mosaic BREASTPIN. Any one finding the same will be suitably rewarded, by leaving it at No. 121 East 10th-st.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 1,178 OF THE "BANK for Savings in the City of New-York," Julia Evans, depositor. A suitable reward will be given on leaving the book with ROBERT S. BULLIS, No. 10 Beach-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building.
Merchants wishing to extend their business should
ADVERTISE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

RUFUS M. BRUNDAGE,
Importer, wholesale and retail dealer,
No. 232 BLEECKER-ST., New-York,
Is selling his large and well selected stock of
White, Gold-band and Decorated
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES, &c.
GLASSWARE, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY, ETC.
BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

VULCANITE.
TO WORKERS IN IVORY, TORTOISE SHELL, HORN AND BONE.

This valuable new manufacture having been perfected in my extensive factory, I am now ready to supply orders to any extent equal to one ton daily.

My present stock embraces all the leading styles of combs of a quality admitted to be superior to any Vulcanite ever before introduced.

Cases of plates from 1-20th of an inch to one inch in thickness; size 12x20, 14x28, 12x24, adapted to great variety of purposes. Every trade and art supplied with this valuable article, adapted to their peculiar business. My intention is to supply all trades with stock, as well as to make it up myself.

Workers may rely upon a quiet use of this substance, as the article which I manufacture is not a monopoly.

HORACE H. DAY,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1860. No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED,

Is the only one patented having a CONDENSING surface exposed to the provision chambers to extract the moisture from the air.

The *Scientific American* says: "This refrigerator not only has the advantage of being novel, but also of fulfilling perfectly the purpose for which it was intended." Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, 426 Broadway.

BLACKBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE.—THE well known variety cultivated by the undersigned proves to be hardy and prolific in all climates. Plate and circulars free. WM. LAWTON, New-Rochelle, N. Y., or No. 15 Wall-st.

TENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
For Alderman:
DENNIS GARGAN.
For Supervisor:
SAMUEL SMITH.

THE PRICES OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, new and in good order: silver plated teaspoons $5 cents a set, plated dessert forks $2 a set, plated casters $3 75 to $6, set of oval tea trays $2 50, plated tea sets, Dixon, $18, set of dish covers, $5, hat stands, gilt, $6; child's carriages $5 50, confectioners' moulds at half usual prices, refrigerators, baskets, kitchen utensils, wooden ware, fixtures and signs at same rates.
S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon: Fairy Circle—In and Out of Place. Evening: Willie O'Reilly—Our Gal—All Hallow Eve.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Rights of Women—The Young Volunteer—St. Mary's Eve—Wilful Murder.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Femmes Terrible.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—Don Cæsar de Bazan—Orphan of Geneva—Living Curiosities, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Grand Concert—Seventy-first Regiment Band—Dodworth's—This Evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Arabia* at this port we are in receipt of two days' later intelligence from Europe. The Commercial Treaty with France still occupied the attention of the British Parliament. On the 15th, it was debated at length, Earls Grey, Malmesbury and Derby speaking in opposition to it, and denouncing it as a concession to conciliate the Manchester party. On a division there were 68 votes in favor of the address to the Crown in approbation of it, and 38 against it. The fortification, by the Emperor, of the Island of St. Pierre, near Newfoundland, formed the theme for an animated discussion—Lord John Russell claiming that the French had not violated the stipulations of the treaty. The Sardinian Government is said to have consented to the demand of France for the cession of Savoy and Nice by a special treaty between France and Piedmont—the treaty to be followed by the vote of the municipalities of the ceded territory. The total result of the voting in Tuscany on the question of annexation to Piedmont, was as follows: Total number inscribed, 386,446; for annexation, 366,571; for a separate kingdom, 14,925; canceled, 4,949. In the Æmilian Provinces, the numbers in favor of annexation to Piedmont are as follows: The Romagna, 202,659; Modena, 115,621; Parma, 88,511. The number of votes for a separate kingdom had not been yet announced in the Provinces.

Mr. Buchanan yesterday transmitted to the Senate a message in reply to the resolution of inquiry recently adopted relative to the capture of the *Marquez* and *Gen. Miramon*, and the authority therefor. Among the documents are the instructions of the Navy Department to Capt. Jarvis. He was directed "to afford protection to the citizens of the United States and their property, and should occasion arise, to protect any vessels of the United States from search or detention on the high seas by the armed ships of foreign Powers." The communication was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The bill which provides for the appointment of a Commissioner to adjudicate private claims under the fifteenth section of the treaty concluded Feb. 2, 1858, was taken up, and, after debate, was laid over. Discussion of bills on the private calendar occupied the rest of the day. Besides transacting business of a character similar to this, the House passed the bill providing for the return of letters bearing the endorsement of the writer, if they should not be called for within 30 days by the person to whom they might be addressed.

The State Senate, yesterday, passed, by a vote of 20 to 10, a substitute for the Assembly *Pro Rata* bill. It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners to confer with Commissioners from other States, and to report at the next session of the Legislature on the propriety of adopting a general *pro rata* system. Among the other bills passed was one to incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. It was resolved to take a final vote on the Metropolitan Police bill on Monday night. The bill to create the Department of Public Charities was reported favorably. In the Assembly, the remaining City Railroad bills—the South and West-street, and the East-street and Avenue C—were moved forward to the Committee of the Whole and afterwards referred to be reported complete. The Committee of Nine put forward the Central Park bill; those providing for the inspection of steam boilers in this City and in Brooklyn, and to regulate the ferry to Staten Island. The bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Cab Company was ordered to a third reading. On the House resolving itself into Committee of the Whole, the Canal Appropriation bill was taken up and debated at length. After striking out the long-lock section, the tax was reduced from 11-20 to ½ mill, and the measure was ordered to a third reading.

A large fire broke out in Independence, Mo., on Thursday night, which consumed nearly the whole south side of the city. The Independence Hotel, two drug stores, ten or twelve business houses and a number of dwellings were destroyed. The probable loss is about $150,000.

John Crummins was executed at the City Prison yesterday morning, Gov. Morgan having finally determined, at a late hour on Thursday night, not to interfere with the due course of law. Crummins made a brief speech when led to the gallows, in which he acknowledged the commission of the crime for which he was to suffer, but stated that he did not intend to kill McHenry. He died easily. Much comment has been made on the Governor's refusal to grant a respite under the peculiar circumstances of the case.

The examination of the Chinaman charged with the murders on the sloop *Spray* was continued at Jersey City. Several witnesses testified as to the sloop's leaving New-York for Guilford on the 15th inst., and parting with other vessels off Norwalk, Conn., in which harbor it is supposed she anchored for the night. Others, who saw the sloop returning through Hurl Gate the following Saturday, stated that only the prisoner Jackalow was seen on board. The particulars of the finding of the sloop off Barnegat, and the stories told by the prisoner were repeated. In the afternoon several other articles were taken from the cabin, on which were stains of blood. The case will be concluded to-day.

At a special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, Alderman Dayton presented the copy of a circular which, he said, had been circulated in Albany by the Union Ferry Company, attempting to demonstrate the fact that the boats could not pay expenses if the ferriage were reduced to one cent. He charged that $20,000 had actually been paid the New-York Aldermen by those opposed to the reduction, that they might keep the ferries in their possession. Alderman Dayton had himself been offered $10,000, so he alleged, by a member of the Company, if he would let the subject drop.

In the suit of The People *ex rel.* Dunn *vs.* The Police Commissioners, (one of the Old Police cases,) the jury have found that Dunn was never legally appointed a member of the Police. In the "Omnibus suit," Justice Ingraham yesterday ruled that the Company were entitled to put their transfer books in evidence against the defendants.

In the Stock Market yesterday over 15,000 shares New-York Central, and a somewhat proportionate large amount of Western shares, were sold at prices which are further rapidly advanced; the market leaving off firm. Missouri State Sixes also advanced 2 ℔ cent. on the veto of the Governor of the recent additional grant of the State credit. Exchange on London, 108¾@⅞, with fair sales and closing firm.

Flour and Corn were more inquired for, at somewhat firmer prices for desirable lots. Wheat was held above the views of buyers and was quiet. The transactions in Provisions, Naval Stores, Oils, Hay, Hops, Tallow, Candles, Fruit, Rice, Molasses and Coffee were moderate. Cotton was inactive. Sugars were in fair demand. No important changes occurred in other branches of business.

The Telegraph in the Italian War.—Lieut. Maury, in a recent letter to Senator Gwin on the importance of the telegraph for military purposes, speaks of its having been used "with astounding success on the plains of Italy last Summer." He says, "lines of telegraph were *laid under fire, and spread over the field of battle* while the contest for its mastery was still raging." We have heard statements from other quarters to the same effect—that lines of telegraph were laid during the progress of the battle at Solferino, and used to transmit orders from head-quarters to the generals of division.

We believe this to be an entire mistake. No indications of any such application of the telegraph were to be seen at the time, nor so far as we are aware did any one present ever hear of such arrangements. There was a telegraphic department connected with the army, but it was used exclusively to communicate with head-quarters from the extreme front.

The general direction of the Telegraphic service was confided to M. Clement Lair, who acquired great credit for the energy, enterprise and zeal with which he used the instrument mainly for pushing *reconnaissances* close to the rear of the retiring Austrians. M. Gauthier, one of his inspectors, was the first Frenchman to enter Novara after the Austrians had left it: with M. Grosjean, one of his colleagues, he pushed his observations to Lodi, and reached the bridge over the Adda just after the Austrians had set fire to it;—and M. Saigey, another inspector, with two assistants, spent two days at Melzo reporting the movements of the Austrians.

In his report of the operations of his department, dated Nov. 20, M. Lair gives an account of its organization. He left Paris May 16, with 5 inspectors, 4 station-directors, 12 station-agents, and 28 overseers, and on the 22d joined the head-quarters at Alexandria. About 3,000 light posts were procured, with 5,000 kilogrammes of wire and all other materials needed,—the Morse system being used. The force was organized in three brigades, two of which took charge of the construction department, and the third of the working of the lines. From the 31st of May to the 6th of July, the day on which the armistice was signed, they constructed over 400 kilometers of telegraph line, and opened 35 stations, which constantly, says the report, with some slight interruptions, secured to the Emperor and his head-quarters communication *with France*, and often with the Marshals commanding corps of the army,—and which, at the same time, performed the service of the King of Sardinia and his head-quarters. The list of stations is given, with the date at which each was opened. At Cavriana the station was opened June 28, four days after the battle; at Volta the 29th, and at Valleggio on the 2d of July. Oftentimes, says M. Lair, the inspectors, pushing their lines even beyond the advanced guard of the army, have been able to send important advices concerning the positions and movements of the enemy.

This report shows clearly the use made of the Telegraph, and indicates the importance of the service which it rendered. But it refutes the report, improbable enough in itself, that it was used to transmit orders from one part of the army to another during the progress of an engagement.

The President and Congress.

Mr. Buchanan is so terribly hurt by the proposal to institute an inquiry into the general administration of the Government by means of a Committee of the House of Representatives, that he has indited the lamentable epistle which we published yesterday. All who have read that remarkable production will feel that this is the strongest language we could possibly use with regard to it. To publish the letter and accuse the President of writing it, is, we admit, a severe course to pursue, but upon "an old public functionary," milder measures would in all probability be thrown away.

The proposed investigation is a general inquiry into the manner in which the Administration of the Government has recently been carried on; and any such inquiry of course involves the examination of the general course pursued by every officer of the Government. An inquiry into the administration of justice in the courts of the United States—a perfectly legitimate proceeding, as every one will admit—must, of necessity, be an inquiry into the conduct of the judges; an inquiry into the state of the Custom-house, means an examination into the conduct of the officials. An inquiry into the condition of the Military College at West Point, means an inquiry into the competency and integrity of the Professors. To investigate the condition of the Army or Navy, is to examine the manner in which the officers do their duty. Congress cannot, in short, appoint a committee to inquire into anything within the sphere of its jurisdiction, which does not of necessity involve an examination of the conduct of functionaries, unless it is some branch of trade or commerce, or some question of science. The United States are composed of men, not earth and rocks; and if anybody asks how the Government of this country is being carried on, what he really wishes to know is how the officers are behaving. A tabular statement of the variations of the temperature, or of the fall of rain, or the average yield of wheat or potatoes, let it be ever so accurate, or furnished ever so cheerfully, would be no use to him.

We are accordingly of opinion that the resolution of the House of Representatives, which we published yesterday, and over which Mr. Buchanan is making such a deplorable exhibition of feminine indignation, means neither more nor less than the appointment of a Committee to inquire generally into the manner in which the civil service of the United States is now administered, whether that manner be bad or good; and to assert that the House has no power to order such an investigation as is here indicated, is as absurd as to deny that it could inquire into the state of the army or navy, or the Harper's Ferry insurrection, or the Slave-trade, or any branch of the public service. What has so excited Mr. Buchanan, is that it happens to specify the President as one of the persons whose conduct is to be overhauled, instead of including him under the general head of "officers of the Government."

His first grievance being that there should be any inquiry at all, his next is that it should not be made by the Judiciary Committee, instead of a committee appointed for the purpose, and on this point he finds consolation in the case of Judge Peck. Judge Peck, of Missouri, was charged, in 1831, with misconduct in office by Edward Lawless, who petitioned for an inquiry by the House of Representatives. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee, before whom specific charges were made, and testimony heard on both sides, and judgment rendered accordingly. Mr. Buchanan accordingly asks that if the House of Representatives be of opinion, as we are, and as the whole country is, that the grossest maladministration prevails in all departments of the public servive, that nearly all the officers of the Government have incurred the suspicion of sacrificing the public interests to the interests of party, the House of Representatives shall make no inquiry, do nothing whatever to satisfy itself or anybody else, until some private member has prepared a list of specific charges, and has produced witnesses in support of them, and is prepared to try them in legal form before a judicial tribunal, subject to all the restraints and hindrances of the common-law rules of evidence.

If Judge Peck's case proves anything for Mr. Buchanan, this is precisely what it proves, and if the House of Representatives accepts this view of its powers of inquiry, we confidently predict it will never make another investigation of any kind. Moreover, the Judiciary Committee is already overburdened with duties of its own, and would, for sheer want of time, be utterly incompetent to discharge such a duty as the resolution traces out. In addition to which, the judicial character which did so much for Judge Peck, and under which Mr. Buchanan now seeks to take refuge, would utterly incapacitate it from pursuing the inquiry proposed. To conduct that inquiry successfully, or to any purpose whatever, those who pursue it must believe in the existence of the abuses which they seek to discover; they must have faith that they may have zeal. Mr. Buchanan would have the materials for an indictment collected by the Judge, and not by the District-Attorney, and would have struck Burke off the Committee which prepared the articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings. The charges against Peck were specific, and were therefore properly investigated by the Judiciary Committee. The House does not now propose to investigate specific charges, but to remove general doubts as to the purity of the Administration. It does not propose to pass on points of conflicting evidence, but to see in what manner the Government of this great nation is carried on. If Mr. Buchanan's solemn asseveration be true, the field of inquiry will be small, but inasmuch as it may be large, it is but right and proper that it should have a Committee to itself, with power enough, time enough, and good-will enough to travel over it.

Our Relations with Mexico.

The star of Miramon, the Mexican military chieftain, and the cherished son of the Pagan Church of Mexico, has set, and with it the red hand of a bigoted and bloody despotism has disappeared in that afflicted Republic, it is to be hoped forever. The expedition against Vera Cruz has proved a total failure, and the leader, with his shattered forces, is reported to have taken up his line of march towards the City of Mexico. The conspiracy in the city of Vera Cruz having been discovered and defeated, the Marin expedition, with supplies from Cuba, having been captured by United States forces; the City of Mexico surrounded by victorious liberals from the interior, and Carvajal, with his legions, being in the way to intercept the defeated and discouraged army of Miramon, it is scarcely to be expected that this General, without *prestige* or resource, will ever again be able to make head against the opposing current of events which has now so completely overwhelmed him. He will probably make good his stand at Jalapa or some point in the interior, until his arrangements to leave the country are consummated.

It is stated that after the capture of Marin's steamers, Miramon sent a decree to the capital, confiscating all American property and ordering Americans out of the country. Miramon may wreak his dastardly vengeance on any solitary American who happens to fall in his way, but otherwise, not a hair of an American's head will be harmed, or a dollar's worth of his property destroyed. Americans are safer in Mexico to-day, and more respected, than they have been for years, and from this time forward, treaty or no treaty, Americans will stand an equal chance with other foreigners, so long as they deport themselves with propriety and in obedience to the laws.

For the first time since the McLane Treaty has been before the Senate of the United States, we are constrained to say that we believe this instrument is in reality defeated. With the assurance of the entire success of the Liberal cause in Mexico, and the establishment of the Constitutional Government in supreme power over the country, those well acquainted with the Government, its principles and the aspirations of the people, know that freedom of religion will be tolerated, that *fueros, alcanalos*, and all sorts of interior duties and hindrances to commerce and trade, will be abolished; that the country will be opened to foreigners, and that peace and prosperity will be established and maintained.

That this will occur in Mexico without the material aid of the United States, there is every reason to believe, and those Americans and others who have heavy interests at stake in that country, are now perfectly indifferent whether the McLane Treaty is ratified by the American Senate or not. In the success of the Liberals, these parties know there is safety for their present and future interests, and the active and powerful influence they have brought to bear in support of the treaty, ceases whenever this success is positive, as it now appears to be. The success of the Liberals deprives the Mexican question of some of its complications, and while this proves that the material aid of the United States is not immediately necessary, it does not render the McLane Treaty of less importance or value as a basis for our future policy and intercourse with the neighboring Republic.

The parties in this country most seriously disappointed in the success of the Liberals of Mexico, singular as it may appear, are the "Knights of the Golden Circle" and the Republicans. The former consider themselves philanthropic fillibusters, and the latter stand forth as the legitimate champions of human freedom all over the earth; yet, somehow or other, it goes sadly against the grain of both of these parties to see the sun of liberty rising in Mexico. We will not stop now to inquire into the reasons for this strange and anomalous state of affairs, but content ourselves with stating what is palpably the fact.

With the establishment of freedom in Mexico, the occupation of the Knights of the Golden Circle is gone, unless, in the absence of a treaty with Mexico like that now before the Senate of the United States, by which the sovereignty and integrity of the Mexican Republic is guaranteed, the South avails itself of the services of the aforesaid Knights or others of the same propensities, to fall upon Mexico, conquer it, break up a Republican Administration, should one be elected, and sever our own Federal Union. These ideas are already floating through the brains of such men as Wigfall and Hammond, and before the "irrepressible conflict" is over they may be joined by the more conservative Southern statesmen. Hence we find that the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Southern Democracy make no effort to consummate a treaty, seven-eighths of the benefit of which is to enure to the party that opposes it.

The Mexican treaty may be taken up by the Senate and passed with some amendments, and though these amendments may be unimportant in themselves, they will be sufficient to give the Constitutional Government of Mexico a right in its turn to reject the treaty—which, in the hour of victory, will surely be done. The point most important of all—that relative to our frontier interests—will be left open, liable at any moment to prove the source of incalculable mischief. In their treatment of this Mexican question, the Republicans have made a serious mistake.

The Kingdom of Italy.

The watch-word with which Italy undertook in 1848 to expel the foreign rulers, whose sway had paralyzed her energies and her progress throughout a whole generation, proves now to have been but a prophetic symbol of the great work which she is accomplishing to-day. "*L'Italia fara di se*"—"Italy will settle her own affairs" sounded like an empty boast in the ears of the incredulous world, when Austria, after a twelvemonth of desperate revolutionary warfare, found herself once more mistress from the Alps to the Adriatic. The heroic defence of Venice and of Rome; the splendid revolt of Milan; the victorious battles of Goito and Somma Campagna; the Spartan courage of the volunteers at Curtatone, had all by turns challenged the admiration and moved the sympathy of mankind;—but all seemed at last to have been but the pathetic pageants of a glorious play, when the curtain fell upon Novara, and Sardinia alone was left, shattered, panting, but unsubdued, to attest the existence of a truly Italian nationality. That hackneyed old injustice of history, the doctrine that they alone are capable of freedom who can win it for themselves, came easily to the lips of happier nations, and the defeat of the Italian arms was acquiesced in by the selfishness of stronger and freer States, as a melancholy but irrefragable proof of the incapacity of the Italian character. Englishmen forgot Dutch William and the strong hand which struck away the falling throne of Stuart bigotry and Continental despotism, before the *Grand Monarque* had time to stay its ruin. Americans forgot the gold of Spain and Holland, the armaments of France, which our fathers hailed in their extremest need as the visible interposition of Providence. Germans forgot the Lion of the North, with his blue and yellow battalions, his prayer-books and his pikes, beating back the imperialism of Wallenstein and Tilly, and rescuing the liberties with the Protestantism of their Teutonic ancestors.

The Italians had risen, they had fought, they had been conquered. This was enough, and liberal Europe began to reconcile itself to the gradual annihilation of the Italian nationality, precisely as liberal Europe had reconciled itself to the gradual annihilation of the Polish nationality and of the Hungarian nationality. The "fatal gift of beauty" had done its worst, and Italy was to pass into the category of sentimental themes: to become a breeder of exiles; to be wept over by young ladies, written about by poets, and surrendered to the iron talons of the Hapsburg vulture.

Fortunately for herself, Italy did not take precisely this view of her own condition. The terrible ordeal of 1848 had been for her an experience and a school, not an ebullition and a spasm. She had faced the fury of her oppressor, and the apathy of Europe; and she had learned in the struggle the secret of her failure. This secret never lies very far off from the secret of success; and the Italian leaders having found the one, were not the men to miss the other. Fortunately, again, for Italy, there arose in Europe, at the very moment of her deepest depression, one of those extraordinary men who from time to time reverse the apothegm of Talleyrand, and prove that an individual may sometimes be more intelligent than all the world. The Emperor Napoleon III., in the flush of his early youth, had fought for the freedom of Italy in the Romagna, and it had then become fixed in his tenacious mind, as a fundamental principle of European policy, to which he gave expression in a letter written in 1832, that "the only sure way of liberating Italy must be found through France, and that the ruler who should first strengthen France, and himself upon her throne, would open the gates for Italy." Nine years of patient devotion to the work of "strengthening France" brought Napoleon at last, in arms, beyond the Alps. Magenta and Solferino "opened the gates for Italy," and the French Sovereign who, in the language of Coleridge, had

> "Stamped his strong foot and sworn she should be free,"

withdrew, and left her to her solemn task. Few, even of those who most earnestly hoped to see this task well done and wisely, could look into the future on the morrow of Villafranca without fear for Italy. Her weaknesses and her strength alike—her old misfortunes and her new opportunities—her historic pride—her passions—her memory of cruel wrongs—all conspired to make men tremble for her in this trial of her genius and her soul. Who could believe that her populations—long cowed beneath the Austrian bayonet and the monkish cross—would prove themselves equal to the hour; patient, forbearing, ready to impose upon themselves the easy yoke and the light burden of patriotism—order, self-restraint—in the ecstacy of their emancipation from the atrocious yoke and the intolerable burden of the past?

Nine months of anxious uncertainty have gone by, through which the populations of liberated Italy have been thus forced to meet the truth of Milton's noble line:

> "They also serve, who only stand and wait."

Nobly have they met and embraced it. Society has moved steadily onward, though with an accelerated pace. Every function of government has been loyally and regularly discharged, by officials who felt that they held their posts simply, as it were, from day to day. And now, when they are summoned for the second time to signify their true deliberate will and purpose for the future constitution of their country, these people, whose education in the notions of liberty has been made under the scourge of Haynau and the holy office of Antonelli, come forward as calmly, as composedly—we do not say as the actual, but as the ideal, voters of England or America—and utter their will through the ballot-box with one unanimous impulse of patriotism, and one clear insight into the true interests of their name and race.

The history of popular sovereignty has won a new and glorious chapter. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, the Legations of Bologna and Ferrara, States whose whole annals teem with instigations to provincial independence; not inconsiderable by their extent, harassed by a thousand influences hostile to their union, and even to their self-government, have come together to make each other stronger and to build up their common country's greatness, with a magnetic emphasis which makes the diplomacy of kings and cabinets ridiculous. The simple returns from the ballot-boxes of Modena and the Duchies alone are Italy's best vindication and her brightest warrant of hope.

The registered adult voters of these States numbered:

In Tuscany……386,445
In the Duchies……526,258

The votes actually deposited in the elections of March 11 and 12 were as follows:

	Tuscany.	Duchies.
Annexation	366,571	426,000
Separate Kingdom	14,925	756
Canceled	4,949	750

In the face of these results, no American, at least, we imagine, will any longer ask what has been gained for Italy or Europe by the "Napoleonic" war of 1859.

Thanks to that war, Italy, that was yesterday the victim of man's half-insulting compassion, has proved herself worthy to strengthen, by her splendid example, the confidence even of the most enlightened among free nations in the feasibility of free institutions; and the eleven millions of Italian citizens who have now gathered about her standard, put Sardinia at once upon a level with the leading nations of the earth. For while in mere numerical force the kingdom of Victor Emanuel is thus raised to an equality with the Prussia of 1815; for the capacity, as well moral as intellectual, of the subjects who compose his State, the *Re Galantuomo* may fairly challenge a comparison with any living ruler of mankind.

The Pope and his People.

Among other Papal demonstrations in this country, Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, called his flock together on the receipt of the Pope's lamentable plea for his patrimony, and assured them that they ought to resolve Pio Nono back into his revolted Legations. The flock, more obedient than congregations of the sort which we habitually associate with the commercial metropolis of Ohio, ran together at the summons of their ecclesiastical reeve, and proceeded to do as they were commanded. They passed the usual resolutions of love and fidelity to the Head of their Church, for which, indeed, no fault can be found with them; the usual resolutions, also, of hatred and contempt for the wicked and rebellious Emperor of the French, whereupon nothing need be remarked save that which the big bargee said in behalf of his little wife when the police wished to arrest her for beating her husband: "O, let her alone—I don't mind it; it amuses her, and it don't hurt me!"

They then went a step further, and, encouraged by their Archbishop, passed a rather *unusual* resolution, to the effect "that the people of the Romagna are not discontented with the Papal Government, and wish no change at all." How the Archbishop and his faithful children in Ohio could know this fact, if fact it were, the irreverent carnal mind might well have been excused for asking.

But the steamer brings us now a more pertinent criticism upon these foreign politics of our American clergymen. The City of Bologna, having revolted from the Pope, (upon whose predecessors it had been "providentially conferred" by the sword of Julius II.,) has now voted upon the question of annexation to Sardinia. The whole adult male population of the city cannot possibly exceed 22,000, since the inhabitants number less than 80,000. 21,694 votes have been given for annexation. Two votes have been given for founding a separate Kingdom! Not one voice for the Pope or the Cardinals; and this in a city populous with monks and ecclesiastics!

Nor is this all. Throughout the Legations the rural clergy marched to the polls with their people, voting away the "inheritance of St. Peter;" and in the City of Ferrara it was publicly announced that if the Pope attempted to recover his temporal dominion by spiritual means, he must be prepared to see Italy follow the example set her by England, Germany and Scandinavia three centuries ago, and choose freedom as a Protestant State rather than Slavery with the Roman Church. The reported determination of Pio IX. to mimic with modern and theatrical thunders the once formidable denunciations of his mediæval predecessors, should it be carried out, will, in all human probability provoke precisely this result. The head of the Church has chosen to identify his spiritual authority with the degradation, the imprisonment, the ruin of his people. It is not by the soft blandishments of excommunication that he will win them back to prefer the Austrian throne upon their backs to the sword of Sardinia in their hands.

Moreover, these temporal Popes have made excommunications over-cheap in these latter days. Pius VI., for example, launched a bull of the most tremendous character at all Roman subjects who should venture to transport certain kinds of merchandise into the Tuscan territory for sale. The Custom-house officers, having been foiled by the smugglers, it was hoped that the terrors of St. Peter's chair might bring them to reason. But in vain. The temptation of *ten per cent.* was stronger than His Holiness. The traffic went on, and when one of the offenders was caught, and asked how he dared encounter the eternal risks of his calling, he quaintly answered that "The excommunication could only fall on his donkey, and that the beast had carried heavier loads very well!"

The Pope may rest assured that his bell, book and candle are far safer in the chancels of his churches, than they will be in the market-places or the Senate-chambers of an Italy reawakened to progress and to power.

The World's Movements.

After all the world does move, not perhaps quite so fast as enthusiastic optimists are apt to wish and to imagine; but positively and perpetually. No better illustration of its progress could be asked than is afforded by the contrast between certain words used by an English bishop in opposing the Commercial Treaty of 1786 with France, and the language of the French Emperor in announcing the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty of 1860 to the *Corps Legislatif*.

In 1786, the Bishop of Llandaff, whose See was founded A. D. 522, and who was the ninetieth in the Episcopal succession, solemnly declared in Parliament that

> "He was an enemy to this treaty, from a full persuasion that it would in many instances interfere with the manufacturing interests of Great Britain, and from a conviction that the wealth of France was the poverty of England, its strength our weakness, its dignity our disgrace."

This was the net result before the French Revolution of 1,200 years of British Christianity, culminating in a learned bishop chosen to his crosier by a king "anointed of the Lord."

In 1860, the third Napoleon recommended his new English treaty to the French people by the consideration that "out of the state of civilization in which we are, this truth springs day by day with greater force to console and reassure humanity, that the more one State is rich and prosperous, the more she contributes to the riches and prosperity of others." This is the net result of eight years of cosmopolite Christianity, enlightened and enlightening every nation by the attrition of all other nations, and culminating in a Democratic Emperor.

In looking upon this picture and upon that, who shall repress the hope that one of these days, perhaps within a century or two, the bowie-knife itself may become a tradition in Arkansas; and the market overt of members of Congress be closed in Washington; and the voice of the Wigfall and the Extra Billy be heard no more in the land?

The Execution of Crummins.

The execution of Crummins yesterday will strengthen the growing disposition of the community to tolerate the abolition of capital punishment. Almost everybody concedes that the deliberate murderer,—one who kills in cold blood, from a distinct, well-defined motive, whether it be avarice or revenge,—ought to be hung. But nobody believes that such a crime should be put upon a level with an act of homicide, perpetrated in the heat of momentary passion, under a degree of provocation which human nature, even in the best of us, is very weak to resist, surrounded by circumstances which palliate the offence, and followed by instant and sincere repentance on the part of the offender. If the law confounds these acts, the just instinct of the public heart does not, and if a false interpretation of the law,—a reckless or over-rigid enforcement of its letter, leads to the disregard of this distinction, the public will demand a remedy—even at the hazard of error on the other side.

Crummins was convicted of murder, but the jury that convicted him had doubts of his guilt, and recommended him unanimously to mercy. It was not a manly or a just mode of meeting their responsibility. They should never have convicted him of murder, if they doubted whether his offence was of that character. It was shown that McHenry, the man killed, was an old and bitter enemy of Crummins, that he lost no opportunity of harassing him, that he entered his house, abused his family, assaulted his children, vilified his wife, and when driven out threw stones at the windows, and did everything in his power to provoke an assault. Crummins at last yielded to the resentment which it was McHenry's object to excite,—and snatching up a rusty sword he pursued and struck him a fatal blow. There was no premeditation,—no anger but that which his victim had aroused, and no motive but sudden resentment for insult and outrage. There are few men who would not have done as much, though their acts might not have been so fatal. The jury undoubtedly regarded these circumstances as palliating his guilt,—and they ought to have embodied that conviction in their verdict, instead of a recommendation to mercy.

On the other hand, that recommendation, or rather the circumstances of the case, should have had more weight with the Governor than he gave them. Our readers will bear us witness that we never defend a lax or lavish exercise of the pardoning power:—but while it exists, it exists for the practical purpose of remedying the mistakes and correcting the wrongs of other tribunals. In our judgment Gov. Morgan owed it to justice and to the public sense of right, at least to respite Crummins, and eventually to commute his sentence. It is very well to be rigid and unbending in the administration of justice:—but there is an obstinacy which is only an affectation of firmness, and ignores all distinctions of fact in an ostentatious adherence to arbitrary rules.

Crummins, however, is beyond the reach of compassion or complaint. He met his fate with manly resignation, and not in the least like a murderer. We trust his example will teach jurors that it is never either honorable or safe to do violence to their own convictions of right, in the hope that some other authority may protect them from the consequences of their own errors.

The Great Dress Question.

The great question of the Court dress of American Ministers is about to be brought up again, by the presentation to Congress by the President of all correspondence in the possession of the Government touching this weighty matter, from the treaty of Ghent to the present time. It is produced in obedience to a call of the Senate, and will probably furnish materials for a debate to that not very much overtasked body.

We are greatly afraid that if we discuss this momentous question very much further, the world will come to the conclusion that it is of fully as much importance to us as to the countries whose manners and customs we affect to despise. There is no doubt a distinction between taking pains that our Minister shall not wear a particular thing and taking pains that he shall wear it, but it is a distinction without a difference. It was probably advisable to furnish those of our representatives abroad, who have constitutional objections to knee-breeches and pumps, with an official reason for declining to appear in them; but the thing once done, there is not much dignity in bringing breeches and pumps before the Congress of the United States at certain intervals ever after.

In the matter of dressing its servants on great occasions, we really see no reason why, as long as no moral question is involved, a Government should not be as much guided by expediency as in anything else. The object of diplomacy is to get what we want from foreign Governments without fighting them. If a compliance with the manners and customs of the society in which he mixes, in his dress as well as in his manners or conversation, seems to any Minister to advance his official ends, it is hard to think of any good reason for his not making use of it, if he pleases. Court dress is probably a ridiculous and unbecoming costume; but so, for that matter, is all dress. The dress coat in which society delights, and in which the polite American citizen has no difficulty in presenting himself at the evening parties of his friends, is an utterly indefensible garment, either in point of comfort or of grace; and if it were as unfamiliar as court dress, we should all laugh at it.

There never was anything, in short, so entirely within the jurisdiction of personal taste as the kind of clothes an ambassador ought to wear at a royal ball or dinner party. If he is a person who is fond of his comfort, and desirous of a reputation for politeness, he will probably go to a Queen's or an Empress' house as he would go to the house of a private lady—attired in the same manner as the rest of her guests. If he does not care to do this—dislikes the costume, or has doubts about his calves—he can retire behind the Marcy circular, re-issue in the glories of the immortal dress-coat and black satin vest, and make all the crowned heads blush at the sight of his Republican simplicity. The matter could not be left in a better state than this. The discretion of each Minister can alone satisfactorily deal with it; and if the Senate means to make it the subject either of debate or resolution, it will both waste its time and make itself very ridiculous.

Genin Again in the Field.—John N. Genin announces his resumption of his original business, at his old stand in Broadway. His card shows that reverses have not crushed him, and that he enters the field again with his wonted energy and enterprise. Thousands of his old friends will most heartily wish him success.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron in the Blood. DYSPEPSIA, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. The PERUVIAN SYRUP, or Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron combined, sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietors, N. L. CLARK & CO., No. 429 Broadway, and by all Druggists. A pamphlet, on the importance of iron in the blood, had on application.

A Sermon by Rev. H. Grattan Guinness; one by Rev. HENRY MELVILL, of St. Paul's, London; and one by Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, of Brooklyn, appear in this week's edition of the HERALD OF TRUTH. Price 5 cents. For sale by all news-dealers. Published at No. 130 Nassau-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GUAGE combined, just patented. [illegible] hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either applied to any sewing-machine by any one in a few minutes. RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER, for Quilting. UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co. Respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and beautiful, first-class, rapid and noiseless, double-thread, $40 SEWING MACHINE, $40. Office No. 469 Broadway. VERNON & CO.

Eureka Unrivaled Sewing-Machine—Price $50. Every machine guaranteed. Office, No. 489 Broadway. Parties not having full amount accommodated. Agents wanted. D. J. LEVY, Supt.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. They are the favorites for families.—*Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway. New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue. USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

What is it? What is it? Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Consumers of Sauce will please observe that every new Sauce brought before the public seeks to establish itself on the merits of Worcestershire Sauce, thereby giving unwilling testimony to the unrivaled excellence of "Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce." JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents for the United States.

Merchants and other Strangers in the City can obtain Phrenological Examinations with charts and full written descriptions, with advice as to health, defects, talents and proper pursuit, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, superior to any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Hair Braids, Fronts, &c., always on hand, wholesale and retail, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Hunt & Dusenbury, Successors to Leary & Co., Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, this day issue a new style of Dress Hat for young men. Price Four Dollars. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Shirts Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods kept constantly on hand by I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

The Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats, manufactured by ESPENCHEID, has assumed, as we anticipated, the lead of all others among gentlemen of taste and fashion. Give him a call at 118 Nassau-st.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. The proprietor constantly in attendance to dispense prescriptions. Medicines strictly pure.

Six Shirts for $9.—The best ever offered for the money. Shirts made to suit all tastes, at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Spring Undergarments, Ties, Gloves, &c.

Spring Style of Hats and Caps for Gents' and Children. Unsurpassed for beauty, durability or variety. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Gentlemen's Dress Hats—Fashions for Spring.—Finest and best quality $3. WM. BANTA, No. 357 Canal st. corner Wooster-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 153, March 30, 1860.
72, 57, 60, 76, 41, 78, 7, 53, 31, 19, 75, 61, 27, 49.
Class No. 154, March 30, 1860.
52, 41, 23, 39, 74, 30, 21, 35, 43, 71, 72, 32.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 30, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO
NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM, the certain conqueror of Rheumatism, Scrofula, King's Evil, with every disease flowing from great impurity of blood, no matter of how long standing or from what source derived. The Life Balsam is equally efficacious in the most violent forms of old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Fever Sores and Mercurial diseases. The certificates accompanying each bottle will conclusively show that there is no medicine which can compare with this powerful, safe and certain purifying agent, and that it has also cured the very worst cases of Cancer, Liver Complaint and Fistula. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st.; agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. For sale by all druggists. 75 cents per bottle.

GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMONDS, Bought for cash by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest LONDON and GENEVA workmen.

BOYS' SILVER WATCHES,
FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

MILLS' BOURBONIA
Is a quality of Whisky made from the best selected Indian Corn, and is not only a superior article as a beverage, but is highly recommended by physicians for its superior medicinal properties and as a great remedial agent in all cases of PULMONARY DISORDERS. Sold by druggists generally. JOHN MILLS & CO., Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH ARE immediately cured by the use of Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Millions of bottles have been sold. Once try it, and you will never be without it. Price 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

RHEUMATISM AND PAINS IN THE LIMBS are cured quicker by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT than anything else. Thirteen years before the public and it never has failed. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all the druggists. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM BEAUTIFIES the complexion, removes pimples, sallowness, &c. No. 67 Walker-st. Beware of a vile imitation, under the name of "Snow White Oriental Cream," by the counterfeiters of Burnett's Cocoaine.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS.

It is now acknowledged that one of the best articles of food ever produced is

WING'S
CELEBRATED FARINA CRACKERS.

The great excellence of these Crackers has caused them to be received everywhere with unprecedented favor, and this high opinion is spreading continually. No other description of food has ever been discovered which has proved equal to

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS,

for all ages and under all conditions of the system. Not only infants, but children in various conditions have been restored to health, and made to grow in strength, as well as those lively and good-natured manifestations which a freedom from suffering insures, until thousands have been made to forget their pains and tears in the smiles and joyful glee of vigorous health, becoming in health more beautiful, and a true blessing to their parents.

CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL
as well as
YOUNG LADIES AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

have been immeasurably benefited by the free use of

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS.

The condition of their bodily power being rendered more healthful, their mental vigor is increased, and they pursue their studies more earnestly, acquiring their lessons with greater ease, rendering the pathway up to knowledge more pleasant, and the attainment of a greater eminence probable.

FEEBLE MOTHERS
always find
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS A BLESSING.

These Crackers contain so much more nourishment in the same weight than any other food, and are so easy, for the stomach, being digested without any trouble by the most delicate, that physicians and nurses recommend them as being superior to any nourishment heretofore known, especially as they give strength without any feverish tendency, being one of the most delicate and agreeable kinds of food that could be conceived of for the sick.

DYSPEPTIC PERSONS,
OR
PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS,

will find these crackers most acceptable.

Thousands have been relieved by the frequent or daily use of

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS.

The continued use of Wing's crackers will ultimately give a regularity to the system which no other article of food will do, and a buoyancy to the spirits unknown heretofore as a property belonging to any nourishment to such an extent as that produced by Wing's Farina Crackers.

There is a natural, highly invigorating and active principle belonging to the material of which

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS

are made. This, as far as practicable, is retained in its original strength, rendering Wing's crackers one of the most remarkable productions of modern times, and one of inestimable value in promoting the health of all who use them.

THE IMMENSE SALES

of these crackers astonish every one who is not acquainted with their highly valuable and extraordinary properties.

Those who use them regularly think, as all must think who become acquainted with their true excellence, viz.: that they ought to be used in every family, in every hotel, in every nursery or hospital, on board of every steamer or ship—and everywhere where food so convenient, healthful and economical can be used.

All those who may wish to procure these valuable crackers should understand that there are no genuine farina crackers made but by Mr. Wing; all these are stamped with the name "A Wing." Allow no person, therefore, to persuade you to buy any crackers for farina but Wing's.

This caution has become necessary, in consequence of an attempt, by designing persons, to sell the ordinary kind of crackers by calling them farina, and conveying the impression that they are like Wing's farina. Such an attempt at deception should be understood by all.

Wing's Farina Crackers may be procured of the best family grocers generally, by whom they are extensively sold in different portions of the United States, and at wholesale only of

A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP
OF THE WORLD.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING,
Or, ZYLOBALSAMUM.

The most delightful preparation for the Toilet, for dressing, beautifying, and preserving the Hair, giving it a natural lustre and silkiness, however harsh and dry, and inclining it to remain in any desired position.

Read what the clergy say:

Rev. James Hoyt, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J.

I have used Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S "World's Hair Dressing, or Zylobalsamum," with very great benefit, in my family. Its cleansing and healing properties, removing dandruff, and giving to the hair a natural and healthy tone and softness, surpass those of any preparation known to me.

Mrs. D. W. Clark, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I have been using Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S "Zylobalsamum" with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired.

For sale at Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S RESTORER Dépôt, 355 Broome-st., and by all Druggists. Price 37½ cents

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS.

In obedience to a growing demand for a high order of
DRESS HAT FOR CHILDREN,
We have just opened a new, select, and beautiful assortment of recent importation and manufacture, comprising every desirable description and pattern, and finished in the most appropriate manner. A general assortment of BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS. LADIES' RIDING HATS, &c., &c.

WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

A GARDEN IN WINTER
can be obtained by planting all the choice evergreens.
FRUIT IN SUMMER
will grow abundantly on well-selected and well-planted fruit trees.
PLEASANT WALKS
all the growing year can be enjoyed, when the finest deciduous
TREES AND SHRUBS
meet the eye, and masses of fragrant roses scent the air.

For all these, this is the planting season.

HARDY GRAPES for vineyards, and EXOTIC GRAPES for nurseries, should now be chosen. For catalogues of all these, and every plant for the garden, lawn or conservatory, apply at No. 3 Nassau-st., or to PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I.

PARTIES ABOUT REFITTING THEIR HOUSES,
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
are invited to examine our New and Extensive SPRING STOCK of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,
GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
MIRRORS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES.

Our stock has never been more complete or attractive than at present, and the prices have been fixed at the lowest possible figures.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

GAS FIXTURES!
GAS FIXTURES!!
For
PRIVATE HOUSES,
STORES,
AND HOTELS.

We invite all who are in want of Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., &c. to an inspection of our Spring assortment of new styles, embracing a larger
VARIETY
than can be found in any other establishment in New-York. A lot of second-hand gas-fixtures for sale at a great bargain. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
Dealers in China, Glass, Gas-fixtures and Silver-plated Ware, No. 631 Broadway.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?

My ONGUENT will force them to grow heavily in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1—sent by mail, post free, to any address, on receipt of an order.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR
Is invaluable in cases of burns, scalds, sores, skin diseases and rheumatism. Sold by all druggists
J. WRIGHT & CO., General Agents,
No. 14 Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe via Southampton and Havre, per United State steamer FULTON, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 31st day of March, at 10½ o'clock A.M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NO. 513 BROADWAY, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
JOHN N. GENIN,
TO HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC, GREETING:

With energies undepressed by recent embarrassment and disaster, I am about to enter the business field again, and with the fullest confidence of success. "GENIN'S BAZAAR"—an establishment which, however unfortunate peculiar circumstances may have rendered it to me, has been a great convenience to the public—is definitely closed; and although the necessary abandonment of an undertaking which I hoped to make permanently profitable to myself, and did make useful and convenient to the community, has occasioned me much regret, I look forward to the

MODEL METROPOLITAN HAT STORE,

at No. 513 Broadway, in the main room of my former store, as a sure means of retrieval from the difficulty with which I have lately been surrounded. To say that I do not expect the multitude of friends acquired in the course of a long and earnest business career to rally to my support, on thus taking my second start as a business man in the City where I have resided all my life, and where my antecedents as a merchant are universally known, would be to doubt my powers and to do injustice to no small number of my fellow-citizens. But, however soothing and cheering such a determination may be—and I think there is no man in the world to whose heart such sympathy would come home with more force than to mine—it is not upon the past but upon the future that I shall submit my claims to the custom either of old friends or of the public at large.

I have too much pride as a merchant to desire—and let me add too accurate a knowledge of human nature to expect success, without the effort and energy that should command it. Unless I can present in my new Establishment, substantial and palpable evidence of a capability and a determination to place the business to which I was bred and with all the details of which I have been practically conversant for twenty years, on a footing as regards comprehensiveness and variety which it has never yet attained in this country, I shall have no right to anticipate an extraordinary share of general patronage.

Of my own experience and reputation in the business to which I now return, with a resolution to throw into it all the zeal and energy I possess, and to which my constant personal attention will henceforth be given, I say nothing. Whatever of these I may have acquired in former days must be vindicated now, or they are mere dead stock.

A Hat Store that would be "all things to all men" is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," and nowhere would the convenience of such a universal source of supply be more thoroughly appreciated than in the commercial capital of the Union, in which are congregated people of all nations and pursuits, and in which the diversity of tastes and of needs is greater than in any other City in the world. It is intended that this store shall be such an establishment that it shall be a great REPRESENTATIVE HAT STORE, stocked with Hats for all classes, all ages, all pursuits, and with resources capable of furnishing all heads with appropriate and becoming coverings, suited to every exigency of business, every demand of fashion, every climate and season, and every purse, as, for example:

Hats for walking, riding, driving;
Hats dull faces look alive in;
Hats for youths, light, airy, dashing;
Hats for men of taste and fashion;
Hats for features bright and jolly;
Hats for faces melancholy;
Hats for figures broad and burly;
Hats for straight hair or for curly;
Hats for traveling, shooting, sailing;
Hats rain-proof in storms unfailing;
Hats for spring, twelve styles together;
Hats for every kind of weather;
Hats of silk, felt, straw and beaver;
Hats that *almost* wear forever;
Hats for spa's and watering places;
Hats of styles to wear at races;
Hats with which a room to enter;
Hats for scores of wild adventure;
Hats of many shapes uncommon;
Hats admired of every woman;
Hats to stand all kinds of mauling;
Hats distinct for every calling;
Hats light, pliable, and elastic;
Hats less flexible and plastic;
Hats of quiet styles for pastors;
Hats round-crowned—your *knowing* castors;
Hats to suit each race and nation;
Hats unmatched for ventilation;
Hats for young men, and for children;
Hats of beauty quite bewildering;
Hats that boys and misses sigh for;
Hats, in fact, that babies cry for;
Hats for soldiers, hats for sailors;
Hats that grace the work of tailors;
Hats at THREE, FOUR, and FIVE dollars;
Fit for gentlemen and scholars.

It would be easy enough to continue the list through a column, but a longer catalogue seems unnecessary. The public will have an opportunity of seeing and judging for themselves, whether my idea of a GREAT METROPOLITAN HAT STORE, comprehending, in its design, appropriate head-coverings for all ages, all trades and professions, all nationalities, and suitable for all localities and all sports, recreations and amusements, realizes their notions of convenience and utility, and is calculated to meet the popular approval. To me it appears that such an establishment *must* succeed. Absolute perfection is not, however, to be expected at the outset; but as time rolls on, and my plans are developed and carried into effect, I think the whole ground I have laid out will be fully covered.

A succession of novelties in every department of hatting will be one of the characteristics of the establishment.

In Children's Plain and Fancy Hats, Boys' Caps and Hats, Traveling and Sporting Caps and Soft Hats, the assortments for every season will embrace a greater variety of styles than has ever yet been attempted in this branch of the business.

A Gentlemen's Furnishing Department will also form one of the conveniences of the establishment.

In order to accommodate all classes and purses, the leading styles of Silk Hats for every season will be manufactured of three qualities, and offered at three prices, viz.:

THREE DOLLARS, FOUR DOLLARS and FIVE DOLLARS.

Waiving further details for the present, and anxious that my friends and the community in which I live, and from whom I have received so many proofs of confidence and of kindness, should form their own opinions of the plan and scope of my undertaking, I respectfully invite them to call and judge for themselves, whether an equally comprehensive establishment in the same line has ever before claimed their support and approbation.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1860. JOHN N. GENIN.

THE MOBILE REGISTER.
BY
JOHN FORSYTH.
A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND NEWS JOURNAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
At No. 6 Royal-st., Mobile, Ala.

DAILY REGISTER	$10
TRI-WEEKLY REGISTER	5
WEEKLY REGISTER	2
LETTER SHEET PRICES CURRENT	5

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The TRI-WEEKLY has a rapidly increasing circulation throughout the State, and especially along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

All advertisements must be addressed to the office of the Register in Mobile, as we have discontinued all Northern Agencies. No deduction will be made under any circumstances from the rates above published.

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for election THURSDAY, April 5, 1860.

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Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

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On and after WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1860, a reduction will be made from the newly established rates of fare to all passengers purchasing tickets at the office before entering the cars. JOHN BURCHILL,
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$80. THE HERCULES STUMP-PULLER. $80.

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THOSE BEAUTIFUL PLATED CASTERS.—They have just come in from the factory, and are offered at retail at from $3 to $15 each. As my store is a little out of the way, I will try to make it for the interest of all to call on LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

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THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

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AND
PROFESSOR LONGFELLOW.

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APPLETON'S GREAT SALE,
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Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.
Will commence
At 3 P. M. precisely.

To-day is the last day of the great clearance sale of D. APPLETON & CO. During the progress of the sale many works, among the finest ever imported into this country, have been sold at lower rates than similar works have ever before brought, and it is now desired to call the attention of the public to the catalogue for this day, which presents the rarest *ensemble* of valuable and scarce books ever offered at one sale.

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THE POETICAL WORKS AND TRAGEDY OF GYSIPUS.
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LIFE OF GERALD GRIFFIN.
TALES OF THE FIVE SENSES, AND NIGHT AT SEA.

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D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
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J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
is the best remedy for these terrible diseases of childhood now in use, and no mother should be without a bottle of it. In Croup, six drops of the Olive Tar on sugar, and a piece of flannel moistened with it laid on the throat and chest, gives immediate relief. In Whooping Cough, apply on the chest, as above, rubbing the spine with the Olive Tar, and giving the patient five drops twice a day, or oftener, as the cough is tight. This course immediately relieves and soon cures both diseases. Sold at 50 cents per bottle at No. 315 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

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THE
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EDITED BY EDW. I. SEARS, A. B.
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The undersigned beg to announce the publication—on the day above set forth—of a new and original Journal of Literature, Art and Criticism. The contents of the NATIONAL QUARTERLY will be from the pens of eminent and able essayists and critics, selected with a sole view of establishing a periodical, judicious and authoritative in its tone, popular and comprehensive in its scope, and liberal and reformatory in its claims. Neither pains nor expense will be spared to render the new Review characteristic of our age and country; independent of sectarian or political prejudice, and emphatically NATIONAL in the most liberal construction of the word.

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Business communications to be addressed to the Publishers. Communications relative to the literary department to be addressed to Mr. E. I. SEARS, who will promptly examine all articles sent for that purpose, cheerfully returning, if desired, such as may not be deemed suitable.

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by the world's best artists and engravers.
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PRICE FIFTEEN CENTS.
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SPRING WORK on
THE FARM,
THE FARM, in
THE GARDEN,
THE GARDEN, in
THE ORCHARD,
THE ORCHARD, on
THE LAWN,
THE LAWN,
AROUND THE HOUSE,
AROUND THE HOUSE,
IN THE HOUSE,
IN THE HOUSE,
WHAT TO DO,
WHAT TO DO,
WHEN TO DO IT,
WHEN TO DO IT,
HOW TO DO IT,
HOW TO DO IT.

SPRING WORK is coming on, and every one is thinking, and perhaps asking: WHAT shall I do? WHEN shall I do it? HOW shall I do it? Farmer talks with Farmer; Gardener talks with Gardener, and every one is gathering every item of information possible. It may be well to call the attention of all to one source of information, that some at least have not yet found out.

We refer to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, an old PRACTICAL, RELIABLE JOURNAL, edited by practical WORKING MEN, which is filled with just such information as is wanted by every FARMER, every GARDENER, in short, by every Cultivator of the SMALLEST PLOT of GROUND, as well as the large Farmer.

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It is just the Thing you want.

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N. B.—Subscribers calling at the office soon will be presented with a few parcels of seed which the Editor is distributing among his readers,

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher and Proprietor,
No. 189 Water-st., (near Fulton,) New-York.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
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CONSTRUCTIVE ARCHITECTURE.—IN the ARCHITECTS AND MECHANICS' JOURNAL, April 7, appears the first of a series of articles on this subject, being the first paper of the new volume, and enlarged size. Designs and Working Drawings every week. $2 a year. Sample copy sent five weeks for 25 cents, by the publisher, A. HARTHILL, No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York. To be had of all News Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble young women ; one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer ; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing ; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen till suited at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY WOMAN, a situation as cook and laundress ; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry ; does up linen in fine style ; wages $8. Also, a thorough waitress and chambermaid ; takes charge of the silver and dining-room ; wages $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged Protestant woman, as plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and will do housework in a small family ; she is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., 2d floor, front room between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing, in a private family ; no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 44 West 10th-st., corner of Waverley place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress and chambermaid ; also, to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing ; no objections to go a short distance in the country ; has good reference. Call at No. 268 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as an excellent cook and a good baker ; also, has no objection to assist in washing, and is willing and obliging ; has no objections to go a short distance in the country ; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 6 Bank-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by a young woman as cook ; is a good washer and ironer. Both have good City references ; they wish to go out together. Apply at No. 114 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, who perfectly understands her business ; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 235 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the care of children ; can do all kinds of neat sewing ; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook ; can dress all kinds of game, jellies, desserts, pastry, snipe, baking, &c Best City reference given. Call at No. 294 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman ; is a good cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing ; is a good bread baker. No objection to the country. Good City references given. Apply at 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress in a private family ; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 207 East 25th-st., near 3d-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent young woman, a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework ; makes good bread and pies, &c.; would take a place as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. this day or Monday. Can be well recommended.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, or chamberwork, waiting, nurse and seamstress; understands each capacity very well, as references can show ; no objection to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress, in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 11 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress ; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out to operate on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine or dressmaking ; understands all kinds of family sewing ; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 219 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing ; she thoroughly understands her business. The best of reference given. Call (for two days) at No. 113 St. Marks-place (basement).

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as children's nurse and seamstress ; would prefer the country or a family intending to travel ; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 15 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing ; good City reference. Call at No. 90 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 3, second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A PLAIN, DOMESTICATED AMERIcan woman desires a situation as housekeeper, or to attend on an invalid. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, or address, by letter, at No. 219 Delancey-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A WELL-REcommended American girl, as chambermaid ; and for a good, strong, industrious girl for general housework. Call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook ; would assist in washing and ironing ; is a good baker ; best City reference. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing ; good City references. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 85 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a middle-aged widow lady ; best of reference given ; a widower's family preferred. Address Box No. 234 Post-office, New-York.

FAMILY SEWING BY MACHINE.—A GOOD operator, having a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, with hemmer and tucking gauges, would like to go out with it by the day, or take work home. Call or address Mrs. HAVENS, No. 172 East 36th-st., 4th floor, front room.

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WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, NOT OVER 25 years old, to take charge of two children from 1 to 6 years of age ; she must be an excellent seamstress ; fond of children ; able to read and write, and of pleasing manners and appearance. A pleasant home and high wages will be given to any one who suits. Apply at No. 58 West 14th-st. References required.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework ; one who is neat and tidy may find a situation by applying at No. 84 Lawrence st., Brooklyn. None but a Protestant need apply.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO GOOD WOMEN to go to the country ; one to cook, wash and iron ; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Call at No. 82 3d-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE LADY WOULD like to take a smart, active little girl, between 8 and 9 years of age, as a companion for children. Address M. L. D., Box No. 149 Times Office, for 3 days.

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WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD, 15 OR 16 years old, and must reside with his parents ; one acquainted with the lower part of the City preferred. Salary $50. Front office, first floor, No. 47 Broad-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 167 CLINTON-ST., BROOKlyn, in a private boarding-house, a cook accustomed to cooking of all kinds. Apply this day (Saturday) after 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A LUMBER YARD, acquainted with the City trade and willing to work. Apply to THORP, No. 13 Wall st., from 11 to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, a good washer and ironer ; wages $6. Inquire at No. 128 7th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A WAITRESS, ONE WHO THORoughly understands her business; none other need apply. Call at No. 21 West 19th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND TO TAKE CARE of a horse 6 miles from this City. Apply at No. 31 West 35th-st., New-York. None but good references.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN OF steady, industrious habits and good education, (speaks French fluently,) a situation in any business where the above qualities would command a living ; would take the position of janitor or watchman of a school or building ; suitable references. Address E. H., Box No. 101 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION, as coachman and gardener ; is a good groom and careful driver ; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, laying out walks, &c ; can milk ; has lived with first-class families ; has good reference from his last employer ; can be seen daily in this City. Any person wanting such may address GARDENER AND COACHMAN, Box No. 220 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business ; is one of the best grooms in the City ; has been a thorough servant for many years. Can give the best of City reference as to capability and sobriety. Can be seen between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, for one week, at Mr. Disney's harness-store, No. 125 4th-av. ; or address R. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, 23 years of age, a situation as coachman and groom ; is an excellent groom and good driver, and knows the City well ; has no objection to a short distance in the country ; perfectly qualified to cure heaves and other diseases ; can bleed ; can give first-class City references. Address J. T., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener ; perfectly understands all kinds of gardening, greenhouse, graperies, flower and vegetable gardening ; has the best of City reference for the last nine years. Call on or address D. E. WHEELER, No. 237 Broadway, my past employer, for JOHN MARTIN, shall be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man ; has lived about 16 years in Massachusetts with the most respectable gentlemen ; also, lived in the largest places around this City, and has the best of characters and references to produce, and knows his business to perfection. Address P. M. L., Box No. 170 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man fully competent to take charge, and is a careful driver and a good groom ; will be obliging to the family. Has good references from his last place. Understands all about a vegetable garden. Address M., Coachman, Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom in a private family ; understands the care and management of ladies' saddle horses ; a good recommendation can be given as to honesty and sobriety. Gentlemen will address JOHN KEEDWELL, Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man that understands his business perfectly ; is a Protestant, and will be found willing and obliging ; has good reference from his last employer, who he has served for the past three years. Address J. D., Box No 208 Times Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A PLACE for a married man, without children, who has been in his service for nearly seven years past ; he is a good gardener—sober, honest, and obliging—and understands the cultivation and propagation of fruit trees, flowers, and vegetables. Apply at 77 Cedar-st., room 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom ; no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden if required, or make himself generally useful ; understands his business in all its branches. Can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M. C., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom ; no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden if required, or make himself generally useful ; understands his business in all its branches ; can come well recommended from his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by a steady man ; understands the care and management of horses ; is a careful driver and a good vegetable gardener ; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address J. E. C., Box No. 195 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a single man who understands his business in all its branches ; a steady driver, and has the best of reference from his last place ; the country preferred. Address J. C., Box No. 214 Times Office, for two days. Will be carefully attended to.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE YOUNG man, a situation as farmer and vegetable gardener, or to manage a farm ; is experienced in the management and care of young stock, and the general cultivation of land ; has long experience in this country, and good reference. Can be seen, this day and Monday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, WITH a family to support, a situation to drive cart or wagon ; well understands horses and shipping goods ; two years' recommendation from his last employer. Call or address to No. 104 Eldridge-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man who thoroughly understands his profession ; is equally competent as farm manager ; understands the care and raising of stock ; the best of testimonials given. Address H. N., Box No 145 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who thoroughly understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables ; keeping a place in order; has good City references. Address M. B., Box No. 176 Times Office, for two days.

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WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, MARried, without family, a situation ; has no objection to taking charge of a farm ; can be highly recommended as to capability and integrity ; is a Protestant. Address S. G., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man ; he understands his business well, and has good City reference. Address A. M., No. 92 East 15th-st., in the employment office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GARdener who understands his business in all its branches ; desires one in the country. Apply to JOHN SCHMIDT, No. 91 Delancey-st., New-York, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in a dry-good store ; has the best of reference from his late employer. A letter addressed to J. H., Box 192 Times Office, for two days, will be attended to.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The PRIVATE CLASS meets three times a week. This class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue, with masters, a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.
The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, May 2, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Burr's bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 11 West 27th-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England, and other rare facilities for physical training ; in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivalled advantages for female education. To graduates of other schools, some of whom are always in attendance, the Institute affords opportunities for acquisitions to almost any extent in the fine arts and modern languages. For circulars address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

THE BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY—Twelve miles from New-York by railroad—Will commence its 27th term of five months, May 1. All the arrangements of this school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department, in charge of an experienced Instructress, has been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvements, with the introduction of gas, render the accommodations more complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York City ; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A LADY, residing in a pleasant and healthy location near the City, and possessed of superior educational advantages, wishes to receive into her family three or four little girls to board and educate in all the English branches, including French. Special attention will be paid to music by an accomplished teacher residing in the family. To persons having charge of motherless children, this is a rare opportunity, as the advertiser is willing and fully competent to take the entire charge of their wardrobes and in all things give them a mother's care. The most satisfactory references can be given on application, either personally or by letter, to HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

TUITION.—AN AMERICAN LADY HAVING A small private school for the instruction of children in the English branches, would take two children to board and educate, from 6 to 10 years of age, who would receive a mother's care. Spanish gentlemen wishing to have their children instructed in the English language will find this a rare opportunity. References exchanged. Apply at No. 108 4th-av.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, Principal. This school is pleasantly located in the beautiful village of Fair Haven, one mile east of New-Haven, Conn. Fifteen boys, about twelve years of age, can be accommodated in the family of the Principal. The school has been in successful operation for nine years. Summer Term begins 2d of May. Circulars at Shephard's book-store, No. 397 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, GERMAN AND MUSIC.—A young man employed during the daytime in the counting-room of an importing house, desires to employ some of his evenings by giving instruction in the above branches in a private family where his services would be considered an equivalent for board. Address A., Box No. 1,126 Post-office.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION IN TWELVE LESSONS.—Persons wishing to take private lessons at their residence, or families wishing to take a few lessons and be furnished with a French servant in capacity and at wages they may require, address E. HONDS, care F. Gentil, No. 341 Pearl-st. Reference : Prof. C. Paquet, Burlington College, N. J.

MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR NEWARK, N. J.—JOHN GRANT, A. M., Principal. Three more pupils may now be received into the family of the Principal. For particular information, with references in New-York, Brooklyn and Newark, address the Principal, at Newark, N. J., or apply personally at his residence, as above.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, (near Hackensack,) N. J. Accessible several times daily, by stage or railroad. Fare from Hoboken 25 cents. Next term opens May 7. Those desiring home comforts and thorough instruction for their boys, at $32 50 per quarter, please write for circular. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Beautiful and healthy location and easy of access. Good instruction and the comforts of a home furnished to pupils. Terms $140 per annum. Circulars containing particulars sent and interviews arranged on application to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

MALE BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—This school is easy of access to New-York City ; location healthy. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Terms $120 per year. For full particulars address the Principal.
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG ladies—Opposite New-York, 45 minutes from the City ; term opens May 2 ; circulars at Firth & Pond's Music Store, No. 547 Broadway ; J. A. Fowler and Rev. William B. Dwight, Principals ; Post-office address—ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK CITY.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 BROADway, and No. 609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Schools supplied with competent teachers, parents (gratuitously,) with circulars of the best schools, and teachers with positions. Teachers of music and French wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

AMENIA SEMINARY—DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to ladies and gentlemen at reasonable charges. Spring term opens April 5. Catalogues sent upon application.

$40 PAYS BOARD and Tuition fourteen weeks, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. | Term opens April 13. Fourteen Instructors. Ladies desiring to teach, furnished places. Write for a Catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., C. D. SEELY, Principal.

$120 COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. $120 Per Year. Per Year. Closes Oct. 5. R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—STAMFORD, Ct. The Summer term will commence April 30, and continue 14 weeks. For circulars, apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

WANTED—TO PLACE 2 BOYS, AGED 9 AND 12, in a good boarding-school, within a short distance of New-York City. Apply, stating terms, which must be low, to S. W. F., Times Office.

GRATEFUL FOR THE MANY FAVORS bestowed during the past 18 years, the subscriber would remind his friends and the public, that he continues his paint store at No. 62 Vandam, between Hudson and Varick sts., where he will at all times be happy to receive orders for house or ornamental painting. His patrons may rely upon all orders being executed with dispatch, with the best materials, and at the lowest prices. ROBERT W. HIGGS No. 62 Vandam-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF THREE SPACIOUS PARlors with sleeping-room attached, on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, and all the modern improvements, with private table if desired, suitable for a family, or gentlemen only, may be had immediately with permanent arrangements. Accommodations are first-class in every particular ; location unsurpassed ; persons seeking truly choice home comforts, without the expense of hotel prices, address W., at the Times Office, Box No. 170.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST. near 6th-av., can accommodate a party of two or three persons, who would be permanent, with board and a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected on second floor ; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout ; references exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 114 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, PLEASANTly situated, to let, with board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 151 East 13th-st., one door west of 2d-av. ; neighborhood first-class ; dinner at 6. No removal in May.

BOARDING.—A SECOND AND THIRD STORY front room will be let with board at No 8 West Washington-place. The house is in a quiet neighborhood, pleasantly situated in view of the Park, convenient to all parts of the City. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING—AT NO. 10 NEILSON-PLACE, ONE block from Broadway, third door from Clinton-place, or partial board, with dinner on Sunday. Single or double rooms, with gas and Croton water. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS for a gentleman and his wife or for single gentlemen; also, a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms may be obtained in a modern stone-front house ; references given and required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be obtained at No. 44 (new No. 54) West 23d-st. Will not move on the 1st of May.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or a few single gentlemen can obtain board at No. 151 2d av. Dinner at 6. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—BROWN-STONE house No. 81 Sands st., (elevated location, 6 minutes from Fulton ferry) has now a very pleasant room, second story, for one or two gentlemen ; an excellent table, small and select family, no children, moderate terms ; references exchanged ; on the 1st of May can accommodate three or four more gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having a full-sized third story front room, well furnished, with gas and bath, will take a single gentleman at $6 per week. Location pleasant—near the cars, or Wall st. Ferry. Address (with real name and place of business) G. R., Box No. 137 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on second floor, with full or partial board, can be had in a retired house supplied with all the modern improvements, including Nassau water in every story. For further particulars apply at No. 48 Livingston-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN REquiring partial board, will find pleasant and desirable accommodations at No. 46 Sands st. Location delightful ; near the Fulton Ferry. Terms very moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—LARGE HANDsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen ; also, a small room ; Ridgewood water, &c. Apply at No. 38 1st-place. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN BY A young gentleman, in a private family where there are no other boarders ; location near Washington Park. Address, stating terms, H. G. F., Box No. 170 Times Office.

ROOMS IN BROOKLYN TO LET—TO ONE or two gentlemen, a back and front room on second floor, with bedroom attached, if desired, in a private family, with or without breakfast and tea, where their comfort would be attended to ; about 15 minutes' walk from ferry. Inquire at No. 102 Willoughby-st.

BOARD AT HOBOKEN.—A FAMILY OCCUPying a large house will take two gentlemen, with good references, to board. Address with name A. B., Box No. 3,269 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, 3 years old ; front room and communicating bedroom wanted, either immediately or by 1st of May. Private family preferred ; would partially furnish if desired. Address C. P. M., Box No. 138 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., will rent the suite of rooms, second floor and back parlor, with hall room adjoining furnished or unfurnished, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. No moving in May.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM, or a single furnished room with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman (breakfast if required) in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family ; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

A SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—On second floor, front, with board ; also, a single room, in a first-class brown-stone house, with every convenience, near cars and three lines of stages. No. 71 West 14th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, in a first-class brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements ; this delightful Summer residence is occupied only by a married couple, who desire, more for company, to take a few select, permanent boarders. References exchanged. For particulars, inquire at No. 81 East 39th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT—FURNISHed rooms in 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. ; house has all modern improvements ; family strictly private. Best of references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 161 Times Office.

NO. 2 ABINGDON-SQUARE, CORNER OF BANK AND HUDSON STREETS.—Rooms to let with board, suitable for families and single gentlemen ; references required.

NO. 31 BOND-STREET—TO LET—THE THIRD floor. Possession given immediately if required.

AN ELDERLY LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, occupying a house with the modern improvements, wish to let several furnished rooms to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 242 Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION IN RETURN FOR BOARD.—A lady artist, who has studied abroad, wishes to find a home in New-York in a private family, or in a school, where instruction in drawing and painting, or in music will be considered an equivalent for her board. Satisfactory references given and required. Address S. E. B., Box No. 141 Times Office.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, AFTER MAY 1, for a gentleman, his wife, two children (five and two years respectively) and nurse ; replies must state full particulars, with price, or they will receive no attention. Address, for one week, CANTON, Box No. 3,345 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—THREE suites of rooms in the subscriber's house may be engaged by desirable parties for the ensuing Summer, for a period of not less than twelve weeks. Immediately on the water, fine bathing, large shade trees, &c. One hour from New-York by steamer Long Island foot of James-st.; present hour 3½ o'clock. Parties wishing to come up and return same day can do so via Flushing.
E. L. TREDWELL.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT Saratoga Springs.—The large private boarding-house Washington Hall will be open 1st of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON, or apply at No. 39 West 16th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARDING—HOUSE AND HOTEL keepers, also persons wishing to procure boarders in this City, will do well to call or address with full particulars, C. W. SHERWOOD, Bull's Head Bank Building, corner 25th st., 3d-av., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family ; convenient to City ; west side preferred ; for gentleman, wife, child and nurse. Address J. W., Box No. 108 Times Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
COMMEMORATION OF THE
BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON IRVING.
NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

The Address will be delivered by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 3, at 7½ o'clock. The doors will be open at 6½ o'clock.

There will be a reception by the Society of its invited guests at the Library, on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Members of the Society who wish to secure tickets for the Reception must apply for them at the Library immediately.

LUTHER BRADISH,
JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD,
SAMUEL OSGOOD,
GEORGE FOLSOM,
GEO. HENRY MOORE,
Committee of Arrangements.

VETERANS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK of the War of 1812 will hold a monthly meeting at No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, April 2, 1860, at 7½ o'clock. A general attendance is requested, by order of THOMAS JEREMIAH, Prest.
A. W. JONES, Col. ABM. COLEMAN, } Secretaries.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS ENJOYED SUPERIOR advantages for education, being a graduate of one of the most noted institutions in the country, desires an engagement in a family or school to instruct in the English branches and French ; has taught very successfully during six years. The most satisfactory references can be given. A moderate remuneration will be accepted in consideration of finding a good home. Does not teach music. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 112 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, ACcustomed to tuition, a situation as governess in a private family. She teaches German, French, the rudiments of Latin, music, drawing, and all the various branches of a sound English education. For references, apply to Rev. H. Rägner, No. 17 Avenue A ; and to Rev. H. Garlichs, No. 117 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Address S. H., Box No. 109 Times Office.

WANTED—A LADY TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE into the country, to teach young children, and be companionable to their mother ; she must be willing to make herself generally useful in the family, and will find this an agreeable and pleasant home. Apply on Monday and Tuesday, at No. 90 Broad-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, A GRADUate of Yale, desires a situation in some Academy or public school, or as private tutor. Best of references given. Address TEACHER, Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Conn.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS
AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the Best Pianos manufactured.
Opinion of nearly all the greatest and most prominent Musicians and Artists regarding these Instruments :

The undersigned having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify :

1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger, and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe :

GUSTAV. SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEORGE W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others.
Each Instrument warranted for the term of 3 years.
Warerooms, 82 and 84 Walker-st., near B'dway, N.Y.

1828. T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1828.
Established in 1828.
Formerly Dubois & Stodart & Dubois, Bacon & Chambers.
Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.,
opposite the Cooper Institute, New-York.
IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG, IRON FRAME, PIANOS.
An elegant overstrung, iron frame, 7-octave, carved Piano $385.
One elegant overstrung, iron frame, double round Piano $300.
Second-hand Pianos, in good repair, at $75, $85, $95, $100, $110, $125, $135, $150 and $175.
Pianos hired. Allowance on hire if purchased.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No 694 Broadway.
C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
Also, for sale :
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS,
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges,
At Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG & VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal at a late Fair.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

HARMONIUMS OF ONE, TWO AND THREE banks of keys, with or without pedals, on hand and supplied to churches, &c., on the best terms. Of the best American manufacture, they are warranted superior to those of foreign make in smoothness and organ-like qualities of tone, while in power and variety they, in a small space, rival pipe organs, costing $500 to $1,500, at prices from $175 to $375. An examination by organists and the public is invited. A "Carhart Harmonium" of great power, with 10 stops and pedals, to let. Pianos and melodeons to let, or sold on installment. All instruments warranted first-class.
J. M. PELTON, Nos 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. C. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 90 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction ; guaranteed for three years.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

CHURCH MUSIC.—ANY CHURCH IN WANT of an organist and leader possessing experience in drilling volunteer choirs, can make arrangements on reasonable terms by addressing CHURCH MUSIC, Box No. 3 Brooklyn Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.—SEALED PROposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the wood required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year, fifteen hundred cords of oak wood, and (300) three hundred cords of pine wood, more or less.

The oak wood to be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, nor less than three inches in diameter, delivered, sawed and piled, and, when required, split, in the yards, cellars or vaults of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.

The pine wood to be of the best Virginia pine, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for the pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load. The quantity split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said wood to be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows : Two-thirds of the quantity of wood from the 1st day of May to the 25th day of July ; and the remainder as required by the Committee. The contract for this fuel to be binding until May 25, 1861.

Security for the faithful performance of the contracts will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signature of the proposed sureties.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, and the contract to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT O. GLOVER,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM B. EAGER, Jr.,
} Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—THE TIME FOR receiving the proposals for the coal required for the Public Schools of this City, for the ensuing year, has been extended to TUESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) for supplying said coal, the quantity being (1,500) fifteen hundred tons, be the same more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of White Ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, (2,240) twenty-two hundred and forty pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the coal be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of 2,240 pounds.

The coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, said coal to be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows : two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee. The contract to be binding until May 25, 1861.

Security for the faithful performance of the contracts will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signature of the proposed sureties.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, and the contract to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT O. GLOVER,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WM. B. EAGER, Jr.,
} Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR $228,900 WATER STOCK of the City of New-York.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, April 21, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Two Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars of the Water Stock of the City of New-York of the year 1854, authorized by chapter 342 of the Laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water-Works.

The said stock will consist of two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine shares, of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from the Sinking Fund for payment of interest on the City Debt, and the principal redeemable on the first day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 23, 1860.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, March 23, 1860. }

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals, directed to "Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector," with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues, &c., of the City of New-York, for the term of five years," will be received at the City Inspector's Office, No. 1 Centre-st., until Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1860 at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers, heads of slips, public lands and places, and the public markets and the limits thereof, to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish for the term of five years, in compliance with the specifications of article 1 of chapter 28 of the Revised Ordinances of the Corporation of said City, adopted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty thereof, June 20, 1859.

The right to reject any and all proposals or bids received, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.

Blank proposals, estimates and specifications, including form of contract, can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 1 Centre-st.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

NOTICE.—GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., ANnounce the withdrawal from their house of Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL, and the admission as partners therein of Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN, Jr., son of Mr. Robert B. Minturn, and Mr. IRVING GRINNELL, son of Mr. Moses H. Grinnell.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1860.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE C. PETERS against JEROME FINCH and MARY FINCH his wife, Charles Johnson and Rebecca B. Johnson his wife, Ottaviano Gori and Catharine his wife, John W. Goodwin, S. Weir Roosevelt, Robert B. Roosevelt, Sylvester S. Mangam, Simeon Fitch, William B. Fitch, Thomas J. Burgess, Henry S. Van Etten, John Manning and Jeremiah Caniff.—Summons—To Ottaviano Gori, defendant above named : You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 21st day of February, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service ; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 9 1860.
WILLIAM S. HASCALL,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y.
mh10-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES A. BOORMAN against FREDERIC W. RHINELANDER and EDWIN A. POST—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants above named : You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was Feb. 7, 1860, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 34 Pine-street, in said City of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service ; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand and five hundred dollars, ($4,500,) with interest from the fourth (4th) day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1860.
JOHN L. SUTHERLAND,
f10-law12wS* Plff's Att'y.

KINGS COUNTY COURT.—CHARLES W. LYNDE, Plaintiff, against GEORGE A. VAN BOKKELEN and MARY his wife, DANIEL VAN VOORHIS and STEPHEN HAYNES, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them : You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service ; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 3, 1860.
MORSE & LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The said complaint was filed in the Kings County Clerk's Office, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 3d day of March 1860.—Dated March 15, 1860.
MORSE & LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh17-law6wS*

HUDSON COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—JOHN CODMAN and ISAAC A. NICHOLS, Executors of ANTHONY DEY, deceased. Surrogate's order to limit creditors. Dated this 9th day of February, 1860. On application of the above-named executors, it is ordered that said executors give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the American Standard, a newspaper printed and published in Jersey City, in this State, and also in the New-York Times, for the same space of time ; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said executors. By order, E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.
N. B.—Claims to be presented to A. DEY, Jr., No. 66 Beaver-st., New-York.

COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—HANNAH MILLS, Plaintiff, against GEORGE B. RIPLEY and MARY T. T. RIPLEY his wife, George W. Lewis, Newton Deuel, The Atlantic Cotton Mills, George Peabody, Junius S. Morgan, Charles C. Gooch, Farnham Z. Tucker, Assignee, John S. Wright, Ephraim P Whitman and Eben Wright, defendants.—(Summons.—To the above-named defendants : You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the town of Southfield in said county, on the 18th day of January, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at Port Richmond, in the town of Northfield and County of Richmond, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service ; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 1860. A. DE GROOT,
mh17-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS P. CUNIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859.
law6mS* JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860.
PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor.
mh10-law6mS* ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES P. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-law6mS* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL PARK.—EXTENSION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed under the act entitled "An Act to alter the map of the City of New-York by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859, will receive evidence and hear arguments as to the value of the property to be taken for the enlargement of the Central Park, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., from the 2d day of April next to the 16th day of April next (excluding Sundays,) between the hours of 11 A. M., and 3 P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in the subject are invited to be present.

The property provided to be taken is contained within the following limits and boundaries : Southerly by the southerly side of 106th-st., northerly by 110th st., easterly by the 5th-av., and westerly by the 8th-av.

Dated, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1860.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
HAWLEY D. CLAPP,
RICHARD KELLY,
} Commissioners.

TAXES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, Mount Vernon, Union Port, Wakefield, Olinville, Pelhamville, Morrisania, West Farms, Guion Farm and other village taxes, may be paid through the subscriber, at the tax office corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on MONDAY. Also, back taxes and the redemption of lots sold for taxes. Owners wishing to sell their lots may call as above. JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector. N. B.—The School Collector of Westchester, East Chester and Pelhamville will attend as above.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST GEORGE ST. JOHN will please hand the same to me, with vouchers attached, on or before the first day of May next, or be debarred of recovery.
CHARLES FOX, Assignee, No. 178 South-st.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1860.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZER'S.
MAPES'
NITROGENIZED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
$4 per bag, 160 pounds.
$50 per ton, 2,000 pounds.
GUANO, BONE SAWINGS, &c., &c.
AT MAPES'
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE.
Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., N.Y.

MANIPULATED PHOSPHATIC GUANO,
A first-class fertilizer, containing ammonia, potash, salts, phosphates, and other necessary ingredients, in the proportions and conditions best adapted to produce most favorable effects in the growth of crops.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.
Price, $45 per ton of 2,000 lbs., in bags 125 lbs. each. Prepared by J. M. HUNTINGTON & CO., at their Steam Mills, Norwich, Conn. Sold in New-York by nearly all the horticulturists, seedsmen, florists, and dealers in guanos.
A fair trial, side by side, on any crop, with the best Peruvian guano, is solicited.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO 1.
SUPER PHOSPHATE
OF LIME, BONE DUST, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular. A. LONGETT, No 34 Cliff-st.

CHOICE PEAR TREES FOR SALE.—A rare chance to buy about 300 pear trees of a very choice selection and variety is now offered at stand No. 274 Fulton Market ; said trees have been transplanted 3 years from the nursery and bore fruit last year. Lovers of choice fruit call and see.
DEZENDORFF & MOWBRY,
Stand No 274 Fulton Market.

J. B. MANTEL OFFERS FOR SALE AT reduced prices, at his nurseries, Newtown-av., Astoria, L. I., three-quarters of a mile distant from 86th-st. Ferry or New-York steamboat landing, a fine selection of pear trees in full bearing, shrubs, perpetual and moss rose bushes, cherries, currants, grapevines, &c., &c.

SHARE'S PATENT COULTER HARROW.—Farmers will find this the most labor-saving implement in use for pulverizing the ground. Call and see it at 45 Fulton-st., National Agricultural Warehouse.

PELLHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE—$4 per single barrel ; $3 per barrel for more than one. Apply to R. L. PELL, No. 32 St. John's Park, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

PORT WINES, OF 1815 AND 1831, IN bottle, Solera Sherry, in bottle, packed in 3-dozen cases ; Wm. Younger's East India Pale Ale, bottled, in cases ; Jameson's Irish Whiskey, in Bond ; Bushmill's Irish Whisky, in Bond, for sale by C. E. HABICHT, Agent for Guinness' Stout, No. 127 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., General Auctioneers, Give notice That they are now prepared to make sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Either at The residences of persons declining housekeeping, Or at Their spacious sales-rooms, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway.
Orders can be left with B. B. DYER, Agent, No. 967 Broadway, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE—BEAUTIFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, OIL PAINTINGS, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, IN SATIN BROCADE, &c., &c.
MONDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, the beautiful furniture in the 5-story residence 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, centre and side tables, rosewood etageres, solid rosewood parlor suites in satin, rich lace curtains, oil paintings, pier and mantle mirrors, China vases, bronzes, oak extension dining-tables, oak arm-chairs, elegant China tea sets, rich cut glass ware, solid silverware, spoons, forks, castors, salvers, cake baskets, tea service, richly embossed, cutlery, together with a large and desirable assortment of bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, clocks, mirrors, ingrain carpets, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers lounges, sofa-bed, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Sale positive.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

SHIP PANAMA AT AUCTION.—L. M. HOFFMAN & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors, the splendid New-York built live oak, iron strapped, coppered and extra copper fastened ship PANAMA, Case, master, as she arrived from China. This very superior ship, built in 1853, by Thomas Collyer, is noted for her beauty of model and great speed; has had within the past six months entirely new masts, spars, rigging and sails and is now in complete order for sea. The ship is 1,139 tons register, carries 1,590 tons California cargo, 1,500 tons China cargo, 1,600 tons dead weight. Inventory at auction room. The ship lies at Pier No 17 East River, in fine order, and is worthy of attention, as she will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 5 and 6, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at the warehouse of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 652 Broadway:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—This handsome stock of furniture has been newly made of the best-seasoned materials, and in the superior style and finish for which this house is so favorably known. Also, a quantity of rosewood, oak, mahogany and other veneers; walnut and maple boards and plank. Also, horse, cart and harness. The whole will be sold without reserve, to close the business. Catalogues will be ready in a few days, when they can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 652 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF RARE AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 11 o'clock, at No. 88 9th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of oak, rosewood and mahogany furniture, modern and antique, elaborately carved and finished in superior style; sofas, chairs, centre tables, armoir à glace bedsteads, &c., of Paris manufacture; console from Florence, one 400 years old, probably unequaled in the City; banquets, of nearly equal antiquity; buffets, richly carved Elizabethan chairs; cabinet, inlaid with tortoise shell; tables de nuit; parlor organ, by Alexander, of Paris; mantel and oval mirrors, elegantly carved extension dining table, &c.; Roman, Etruscan and Florentine vases, some of which were purchased in Paris, at the auction of Louis Philippe; a very costly bronze and Sienna mantel clock, with rich bronze relief, candelabra, &c., together with rarely equaled paintings, collected by the owner during his residence in Europe, among which are a superb copy, by Billet, of the celebrated Soult picture by Murillo of the Immaculate Conception; a fruit and flower piece, by Cherelle; a portrait of Franklin, from an original (now lost) by Greuze; and many other elaborate and exquisitely finished originals and copies by noted ancient and modern artists, of rare merit and value; also, statuary, mosaics, &c. The furniture may be seen the day before the sale upon permits from the auctioneer, at their office, No. 3 Pine st., where catalogues can also be obtained.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTORS' SALE OF THIRTEEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN FIRST-PLACE, AND FIFTEEN DITTO IN FOURTH-PLACE, SOUTH BROOKLYN, BETWEEN CLINTON AND HENRY STS., AT AUCTION. COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the above valuable lots of ground, now ready for immediate improvement, and surrounded with private dwellings of the first-class. This section of South Brooklyn is rapidly improving in value, and its close proximity to the Court-st. and Hamilton-av. Railroad will make desirable locations for dwellings for persons doing business in New-York. The terms will be very liberal and a large portion can remain on bond and mortgage.

ALSO.

FIVE HANDSOME PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, ON CLINTON-ST. AND FIRST AND SECOND-PLACE.
CLINTON-ST.—East side, between President and Carroll sts. The three story and high basement under-cellar and attic brick house, trimmed with brown stone, with iron balcony wide halls painted in marble. ON THE BASEMENT FLOOR is a kitchen, dining-room and store-room. ON THE FIRST FLOOR, two parlors, the walls and ceilings of which are painted in fresco. Handsome white marble mantles, &c. and inclosed back piazza. ON SECOND FLOOR, four rooms with closets, &c., including bath room and water-closet. ON THE THIRD FLOOR, four rooms with attic floor, three rooms and open attic, &c. &c.
ALSO, NO. 65 FIRST-PLACE—The three-story, high basement and sub cellar brown-stone front house, with balconies at parlor windows, large court-yard in front, marble paved vestibule, and good yard, containing two parlors and study room on the first floor, kitchen and dining-room and pantries in the basement; three rooms handsomely papered, with furnished pantries between, on the second floor; four rooms on the third floor; halls richly papered in marble throughout; parlor walls frescoed, with ornamented cornices and centre pieces, gas chandeliers and fixtures, &c.
ALSO, THE NEW BROWN STONE FRONT DWELLINGS Nos. 15, 19, and 21 SECOND-PLACE.—Three-story and high basement with sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, having court yards and iron balconies in front.
BASEMENT—Dining-room with marble mantels, kitchen furniture with range and water heater, permanent wash-tubs, and Ridgewood water fixtures.
FIRST FLOOR—Two parlors with sliding doors, white marble mantels, gilt porcelain door furniture, walls and ceilings richly ornamented and frescoed, wide hall finished in the same style.
SECOND FLOOR—Three rooms and bath-room, with marble mantels and wash-basins.
THIRD FLOOR—Four rooms, pantries and closets, marble mantels and wash-basins, speaking-tubes and bells, inside blinds, shutters, &c. All the houses are supplied with Ridgewood water and water-closets, and ble main all the modern improvements. Terms will be

O, TWENTY-FIVE THREE-STORY BRICK LING HOUSES AND STORES IN VAN BRUNT-SOUTH BROOKLYN.
above improved property as per maps.
sale will afford a good opportunity to mechanics others desirous of purchasing a home for themselves on easy terms. This property is located on both sides of Van Brunt-st., between Sweet, William, and King sts., in South Brooklyn. Each house contains eleven rooms and cellars. The above will be sold for 30 per cent. down, and the balance can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, with the privilege of paying $100 or more in half yearly installments, if desired. For particulars and maps apply to the Auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st., E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 30 Beaver-st.
Sale peremptory, by order of the Executor of Edward Kellogg, deceased.
ESTHER F. KELLOGG, Executrix.
CHAS. P. BALDWIN, E. R. KELLOGG, Executors.

WM. N. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HIGH-BRED CATTLE. WILLIAM N. LEWIS will sell without reserve, on TUESDAY, April 3, at 1 o'clock, on the farm of the late James Bathgate, Esq., 18 very superior cows, 4 two-year old heifers, 1 bull, one pair of horses, brood mares, and farming utensils, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 WEST 36TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the finely polished brown stone four-story, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar house, 22 feet 11½ inches (more or less) by 63 feet, with library extension; lot 98 feet 9 inches, (or half the block.) No. 37 West 36th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Murray Hill, constituting, in the strictest sense, a first-class house, and cost $36,600. Title perfect. Terms at sale. The house can be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., by cards of admission from the auctioneer, where a more full description can be had. Sale peremptory, to the highest bidder.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 3, at the Merchants' Exchange, the superior frame mansion, in complete order for immediate occupancy, carriage house and six lots, between Broadway, 7th av. and 55th sts.
Also, three lots north west corner of 7th-av. and 54th-st. Also 66th-st. 100 feet west of 8th-av. All on the high ground adjacent to the Central Park.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, UNDER THE direction of Dayton Hobart, Esq., Trustee, of valuable property on Broadway, Morris and New sts., A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON BROADWAY—The valuable plot, with buildings, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Morris st., known as No. 79 Broadway and Nos. 2 and 4 Morris st.
ON BROADWAY—The plot with buildings No. 30.
ON NEW-STREET—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the west side of the street, (connecting in the rear with the last-mentioned lot,) known as No. 35 New-st.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.
BLUNT, TILLOTSON & HEYWOOD, Att'ys.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31—AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture and piano-fortes, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, beds, bedding, crockery, chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, slabs and brackets, China and glass ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware and kitchen utensils; also one of Plympton's patent book-case-bedsteads in solid oak; also a superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, overstrung, highly finished and very fine tone; also, one 6-octave cottage piano-forte in mahogany; also, one 7-octave rosewood do., a fine-toned instrument and in good order.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD WILL sell on MONDAY, April 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 603 Broadway, the stock, consisting of diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-plated ware &c. W. F. GRAFF, Assignee of Dempsey & Fargis.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 303 Canal st., in continuation of this day's sale, the balance of the large extensive stock of the mantilla and millinery store, by order of Molyneux Bell, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, being the late stock of SIMPSON & SCHAFFER, at No. 89 Bowery, to close the business.
A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above warehouse, the entire stock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor, hall, dining and bedroom furniture, of every style, comprising the largest and most varied assortment offered in many years. To be sold without reserve, for cash. Worthy the attention of the trade, hotel-keepers and others. N. B.—Goods can be stored on the premises till May 1, free of charge, if required. Catalogues on morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton, a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture for parlors, chambers and dining rooms; rosewood cottage piano-forte, mahogany square case do., elegant bagatelle table, Brussels 3-ply and ingrain carpets, velvet rugs, stair carpets and rods, oil-paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, extension dining tables, oil-paintings, parlor suites, wardrobes, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold, and worthy the attention of housekeepers and others.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a sorrel saddle horse, 14½ hands high, about 7 years old, and has been used only as a saddle-horse. Also, a bright bay horse, about 6 years old, 15½ hands high; will go in harness or under the saddle; is kind and gentle; can trot or canter. Can be seen in front of our store on the morning of sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
Store 5½ Pine-st., between Broadway and Nassau st.

MONDAY, APRIL 2, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at No. 645 (new No. 68) Houston-st., Sheriff's sale of genteel household furniture, comprising the entire furniture, carpets, mirrors, parlor suites, chamber furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., of said house. By order of John Kelly Sheriff; B. Reilly, Deputy.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4:10 P. M., Express trains.
The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train, from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train, from Pier No. 2 North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train (with sleeping cars) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York.

Leave Red Bank.	Leave New-York.
Tuesday, M'ch 27..8 A. M.	Tuesday, M'ch 27..12 M.
Wed'day, M'ch 28..8 A. M.	Wed'day, M'ch 28..12½ P. M.
Thursday, M'ch 29..8½ A. M.	Thursday, M'ch 29..1 P. M.
Friday, March 30..9½ A. M.	Friday, March 30..2 P. M.
Saturday, M'ch 31..10½ A. M.	Saturday, M'ch 31..3 P. M.
Monday, April 2..6½ A. M.	Monday, April 2..3½ P. M.

Stages connect at Red Bank for the above places.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

DISSOLUTION.
The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., expired on the 29th day of February last, A. H. Throckmorton retiring.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The business of the late firm will be continued at East 28th-st. and 2d-av., under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, where every description of iron work for building purposes will be manufactured.
Entire fronts, iron first-story fronts, wrought and cast iron girders and beams, iron capitals, &c.
Also, every description of iron work for ships' use, iron windlasses and winches, windlass purchases, cargo winches, hawser pipes, &c.
Particular attention paid to every description of fine castings.
JAMES L. JACKSON,
PETER H. JACKSON.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1860.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON.
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON.
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH" and STITTS.
HORSE NAIL-RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

"PERU" HORSE-SHOE IRON.
The genuine article is manufactured solely by the Peru Iron Company, and purchasers are cautioned against counterfeits. The genuine sold at low rates and delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy or New-York, by SALTUS & CO., No. 45 Cliff-st.

RAIL ROAD IRON.—SIX HUNDRED TONS OF light weight rail-road iron, in store at New-Orleans. Also, 500 tons 50 lb. rails, and 1,000 tons 56 lb. rails, ready for delivery from yard, for sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL.........$250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. K. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ALVA E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AIMES, Jr., Secretary.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES, of the manufacture of HITTINGER, COOK & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established, all sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S Low Water Detector, for preventing the explosion of steam boilers. Ashcroft's new patent steam gauge, water gauges, whistles, gauge cocks, &c., &c. ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

BARNUM OUT OF THE TOMBS, AND the wax figure of HICKS, the reputed murderer, taken from life, to be seen at the Museum, which opens at 1 P. M. TO-DAY. Splendid FIREWORKS by Edge in the EVENING. See long advertisement.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 28.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, April 5, at 2 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on the 31st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH.
The American Atlantic Steamship Company's new and first class steamship GEORGE'S CREEK, Capt. WILLETS, will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, March 31, at 4 P. M.
Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	90

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wed'day, March 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 28.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'ay, April 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage, $130.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR CHARLESTON AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-Weekly United States Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22, and places in Florida. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 31, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on or about the 3d of March, 30th March and 27th of April—that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates:

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. Couriers and Traveling Servants' Society, (composed of respectable men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to act of Parliament. "The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 22 3 P. M.	Thursday, Mch. 22 7½ A. M.
Friday, March 23...3 P. M.	Friday, March 23...8 A. M.
Saturday, March 24 3½ P. M.	Saturday, March 24..8 A. M.
Tuesday, March 27 7½ A. M.	Monday, March 26..8½ A. M.
Wed'day, Mch. 28...8 A. M.	Tuesday, Mch. 27...11 A. M.
Thursday, March 29...8 A. M.	Wed'day, Mch. 28...11 A. M.
Friday, March 30...9 A. M.	Thursday, Mch. 29 11½ A. M.
Saturday, March 31 2 P. M.	Friday, March 30 12½ P. M.
	Monday, April 2...12 M.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE daily (Sundays excepted) from Peck-slip, East River, at 4 P. M. These boats have excellent state room accommodations.
Cabin fare $1 50; no charge for berths.
Forward deck passage $1.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., New-York.
D. A. MILLS, Agent
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE FAVORITE steamer ARMENIA, Capt. J. P. SMITH, will commence her regular trips on WEDNESDAY, April 4, leaving New-York, from Pier foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY thereafter, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving at Albany in ample time to take the express train west. Leaves Albany EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., touching at Hudson, Catskill, Bristol, Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie Newburgh, West Point, Grassy Point, Nyack, Tarrytown and Yonkers each way.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD FREIGHT.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. All freight for stations on the above road should be marked "Steamer Bridgeport," for if shipped by any other boat higher prices will be charged. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE new and fast steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. JOHN BROOKS, Jr., leaves Peck slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 112 South-st.

TWO PASSENGER STEAMBOATS, ONE 125 and one 90 feet long, for sale cheap. Also, a 50-ton sloop for $200. Apply to STEPHEN ROBERTS, ship smith shop, No. 368 South st., foot of Montgomery-st., East River.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT AND ORIENT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 East River, foot of James-st., for the above ports, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 31st inst., at 5 o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every day in the week, at 8 A. M., for Peekskill, making the usual landings; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Amos-st.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN BY THE steamer TRAVELER, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and CHAMPION at 8 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 72 BROADWAY.
PACKAGE EXPRESS twice every week for all parts of Europe via Liverpool, also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.
Purchases made at easy commission, and Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on London and Paris.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS ADELINA PATTI
Will give a
GRAND CONCERT
On SATURDAY NEXT, March 31, at 8 o'clock,
AT WILLARD'S HALL.
MISS PATTI
Will be assisted by
MME. STRAKOSCH,
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, SUSINI,
MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
For particulars see small bills.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 27, 1860.
MISS ADELINA PATTI:
The undersigned, desirous of testifying their appreciation and admiration of your genius and rare talent as an artist, take great pleasure in inviting you to favor them with a concert prior to your final departure from this city.
[Signed by Hon. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, Vice-President of the United States; Hon. WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives; members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, the Senate and House of Representatives, whose names appear in the advertisement.]

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 28, 1860.
To Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President of the United States; Hon. Wm. Pennington, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and others:
GENTLEMEN: It affords me infinite pleasure to comply with the kind invitation by which I have been honored in your esteemed favor of the 27th instant. I can truly accept this as an additional testimony of your consideration, and as a compliment of the highest character, inasmuch as a similar tribute has never been tendered to any other artist.
Be pleased to accept my grateful and heartfelt thanks for the honor conferred, and allow me to suggest next Saturday evening for the concert.
With great respect, ADELINA PATTI.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—WILLARD'S HALL.
SATURDAY, March 31.
MISS PATTI'S CONCERT,
under the patronage of
Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Vice-President of the United States.
Hon. WILLIAM PENNINGTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Members of
The Cabinet,
The Diplomatic Corps,
The Senate and House of Representatives.
At the solicitation of
Hon. John C. Breckinridge,
Vice-President of the United States.
Hon. William Pennington,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior.
Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.
Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.
His Excellency the Minister of England.
His Excellency the Minister of France.
His Excellency the Minister of Austria.
His Excellency the Minister of Russia.
His Excellency the Minister of Spain.
His Excellency the Minister of Sardinia.
His Excellency the Minister of Naples.
His Excellency the Minister of the Brazils.

Senator Anthony,
Senator Bigler,
Senator Clay,
Senator Crittenden,
Senator Fitzpatrick,
Senator Gwin,
Senator Hemphill,
Senator Kennedy,
Senator Latham,
Senator Nicholson,
Senator Rice,
Senator Sebastian,
Senator Wigfall,
W. C. Anderson, M. C.,
W. T. Avery, M. C.,
T. J. Barr, M. C.,
A. R. Boteler, M. C.,
A. Burlingame, M. C.,
J. Cochrane, M. C.,
T. B. Florence, M. C.,
J. B. Haskin, M. C.,
G. W. Hughes, M. C.,
L. M. Keitt, M. C.,
W. B. Maclay, M. C.,
S. Moore, M. C.,
M. A. Otero, M. C.,
J. H. Reagan, M. C.,
C. L. Scott, M. C.,
T. W. Stevenson, M. C.,
J. W. H. Underwood, M. C.,
H. Waldron, M. C.,
Mr. Riggs,
Senator Benjamin,
Senator Bragg,
Senator Bingman,
Senator Fitch,
Senator Green,
Senator Hammond,
Senator Johnson, (R. W.)
Senator Lane,
Senator Mallory,
Senator Powell,
Senator Saulsbury,
Senator Seward,
Senator Yulee,
J. D. Ashmore, M. C.,
W. Barksdale, M. C.,
T. S. Bocock, M. C.
L. O'B. Branch, M. C.,
H. C. Burnett, M. C.,
J. F. Farnsworth, M. C.,
J. T. Harris, M. C.,
T. C. Hindman, M. C.,
C. B. Hoard, M. C.,
L. Q. C. Lamar, M. C.,
W. P. Miles, M. C.,
J. W. Noell, M. C.,
J. M. Quarles, M. C.,
J. C. Robinson, M. C.,
I. I. Stevens, M. C.,
S. Stout, M. C.,
C. Vallandigham, M. C.,
W. G. Whiteley, M. C.,
Mr. Corcoran.

Miss ADELINA PATTI
will give
A GRAND CONCERT
On SATURDAY, March 31, at 8 o'clock,
at Willard's Hall.
Miss PATTI
will be assisted by
Madame STRAKOSCH,
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, SUSINI,
MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Seats $2 each. The sale of seats will commence on Friday, March 29, at Metzerott's and Ellis' music stores. Admission at the door $1.

BARNUM ON HIS FEET AGAIN AT THE MUSEUM, where he will receive the public at 1 o'clock this AFTERNOON. Grand display of FIREWORKS by Edge in the EVENING. See long advertisement.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 7¾.
FIFTY-EIGHTH NIGHT!!
and still
INCREASING IN ATTRACTION!!!
NIGHTLY CROWDS
OF
CITIZENS, VISITORS,
AND
STRANGERS
To witness the performance of the
ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
And the following GREAT CAST, including
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. BROUGHAM,
MR. WALCOT, MR. DYOTT,
MRS. HOEY,
MRS. VERNON, MISS MARY GANNON,
MRS. WALCOT, MISS MORANT,
In their great
ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,
Aided by
MR. YOUNG, MR. PARSLOE, MR. LEVERE, &c., &c.,
EVERY NIGHT.
No free admission except the Press.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE
SECOND NIGHT
OF
MISS LAURA KEENE and MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
IN
DION BOURCICAULT'S
ENTIRELY NEW IRISH DRAMA
In three acts,
Entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN,
or the
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

MR. C. W. CLARKE, EMILY MESTAYER, and a host of attractions, are added to the renovated MUSEUM, which will be opened by BARNUM, in person, TO-DAY, at 1 o'clock. His friend Edge gives a display of FIREWORKS in the EVENING. See long advertisement.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........J. M. NIXON.
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
SATURDAY MATINEE
THIS AFTERNOON, March 31 at 2 o'clock, the entertainments will commence with the Irish Drama of the
FAIRY CIRCLE.
Con O'Carolan..........Mr. Barney Williams
Molshee..........Mrs. Barney Williams
To conclude with the Protean Farce of
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, in five characters.
THIS EVENING, Saturday, March 31, will be played the successful Drama of
WILLIE O'REILLY.
Willie O'Reilly..........Mr. Barney Williams
Mary Moriarty..........Mrs. Barney Williams
After which, the Comic Sketch of
OUR GAL.
Caroline Merton..........Mrs. Barney Williams
With the favorite songs, "My Mary Ann," and "Bobbing Around," Yankee dances, &c.
To conclude with the popular Drama of
ALL HALLOW EVE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
SAMEDI, 29 MARS 1860.
Livre 3, Chapitre premier.
LES FEMMES TERRIBLE.
Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée.

CARL BERGMANN'S
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
In the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway.
SUNDAY, April 1, 1860.
Mr. MILLS, Pianoforte. Mr. BERGNER, Violoncello. Arion Society. Grand Orchestra of forty members. Tickets, 50 cents.
To be had at all the music stores.

THE ORIGINAL AND CELEBRATED GENERAL TOM THUMB,
The smallest man alive, will have the honor of holding his entertainments at HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway, for a short time only, commencing MONDAY, April 2. Two entertainments each day, from 3 to 4½, and 7½ to 9 o'clock. Doors open half an hour in advance. On SATURDAY there will be an extra entertainment, commencing at 12 o'clock, for the accommodation of families and schools living at a distance. He has engaged Senor Oliviera, the great violinist, and F. Schribner, Pianist. Admission: Day entertainment, 25 cents; children under ten years, 13 cents; evening entertainment, 15 cents; children under ten years, 10 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
THIS EVENING.
Immense success of George Christy's great comic adaptation of the ever popular
TOODLES,
WITH CAUDLE LECTURES.
Timothy Toodles..........GEO. CHRISTY.

CONCERT BY THE SABBATH SCHOOL of Westminster Church, corner First-place and Clinton-st., South Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 3, assisted by eight Sunday School vocalists and the Tremaine Family. Proceeds for benefit of school.

WHAT IS IT THAT MAKES BARNUM so jolly? He reopens the MUSEUM at 1 P. M. TO-DAY, and expects a crowd. Magnificent Fireworks by Edge in the EVENING. See long advertisement.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
P. T. BARNUM..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.
JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr..........Assistant Manager.
SATURDAY, March 31, 1860,
GRAND RE-OPENING
GRAND RE-OPENING
GRAND RE-OPENING
GRAND RE-OPENING
GRAND RE-OPENING
GRAND RE-OPENING
AT ONE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
Of this establishment, and commencement of the
NEW DRAMATIC SEASON,
with a liberally
AUGMENTED CORPS OF ARTISTES;
with the
ORCHESTRAL RESOURCES PERFECTED;
the
LECTURE-ROOM ELEGANTLY RE-DECORATED
by Signor DE LA MANO and assistants;
THE SEATS NEWLY UPHOLSTERED AND RE-FITTED,
by Messrs. R. & T. WALKER;
A NEW AND SUPERB DROP-CURTAIN
(representing the Port and Harbor of Malta, in the Mediterranean), and
DRAPERIES AND PROSCENIUM EMBELLISHMENTS,
by W. WALLACE;
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED STAGE
replete with every mechanical appliance of the art, from the skillful hands of Messrs. BURNS, HATCH, &c., &c.
Added to all this, the ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT has, during the recess, been
COMPLETELY RENOVATED AND RE-ARRANGED,
so as to meet, in all particulars, the views of the most exactingly critical.
THE GAS LIGHT AND LETTERING
in front of the Museum has been achieved by Messrs. Kitchen & Co. of this City. The new sterling GAS REGULATORS have been furnished throughout the building by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company.
FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!
at 7; also at 10 o'clock.
Among the popular names embraced in the
NEW AND BRILLIANT COMPANY
will be found those of
Mr. C. W. CLARKE
and
Miss EMILY MESTAYER,
the universal favorites, as well as those of
Mr. E. F. TAYLOR..........Stage Manager.

Mr. Delmon Grace,
Mr. J. H. Hadaway,
Mr. J. Bridgman,
Mr. J. B. Ferdon,
Mr. De Forest,
Mr. H. H. Wall,
Mr. W. L. Jamieson,
Mr. Shirley France,
Mr. Cuningham,
Mr. Chapman,
Mr. Ellis,
Mr. Anderson,
Mr. Hughes,
Mr. Johnson,
Mr. Edmonds,
Mrs. J. J. Prior,
Miss C. Alford,
Mrs. H. Howard,
Miss Sallie Partington,
Miss Louisa Eldridge,
Mrs. J. Dunn,
Mlle. Juliette,
Miss H. Walby,
Miss Le Brun,
Miss McCormick,
Miss Stevens,
Miss La Porte,
Miss Dennis,
&c., &c., &c.

Prompter..........Mr. G. A. Beane.
Leader of Orchestra..........Mr. Alexander Fate.
Mechanical Department, Messrs. Burns, Hatch and aids.
Properties and Appointments, T. Kiernan and J. Wilson.
Costumes..........by..........Messrs. R. & T. Walker.
Scenic Artist..........Mr. W. Wallace.
and the Auxiliary Department effectively supported.
Among the NEW CURIOSITIES just introduced is a LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURE, with a perfect
FAC SIMILE OF THE FACE OF A. W. HICKS,
alias William Johnson, now on trial for a triple murder and piracy alleged to have been committed on board the oyster sloop E. A. Johnson. This copy was moulded in plaster on the face of the accused, in prison, by his consent. The WAX FIGURE is dressed in the IDENTICAL SUIT OF CLOTHES in which Hicks was taken. The celebrated
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
pronounced by so many people to be the long looked for CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN MAN AND MONKEY, is now here; and may be seen AT NEARLY ALL HOURS, as well as the huge
LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
the most extraordinary creature of the kind ever exhibited; the gigantic
GRIZZLY BEAR, SAMSON,
weighing over 2,000 pounds; the LEARNED SEAL, the HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c., &c.

In the Lecture-room will be presented for the
OPENING DAY,
SATURDAY, March 31, 1860,
In THE AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,
the elegant drama, in three acts, called
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Don Caesar de Bazan..........Mr. C. W. CLARKE.
Don Jose (his first appearance)..........Mr. J. B. Ferdon.
Maritana, Mrs. J. J. Prior, &c., &c.
In THE EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
Howard Payne's excellent drama of
THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.
Therese, the orphan..........Miss EMILY MESTAYER.
Carwin..........Mr. Delmon Grace.
Lavigne, Mr. T. H. Hadaway, &c., &c.
After which the farce of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Tom Tape by Mr. T. H. Hadaway; Lady Scraggs, Mrs. H. Howard, &c., &c.
THE DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
by the Messrs. Edge, will commence with signal rockets, from sundown to 7 o'clock P. M., after which splendid Greek Bengola lights, invented by the famous Tippoo Saib. At the conclusion of the Lecture-room entertainments, will be given the superb piece of pyrotechny known as the EGYPTIAN PYRAMID; after which ILLUMINATED BOMBS; FLOWER POTS; the SCROLL QUADRILLE; UNION; GRAND MOSAIC BATTERY, &c.
☞ Strict rules have been adopted to preserve order and decorum in the Museum, in order that families, ladies and children, visiting unattended, may find everything strictly unobjectionable.
The ATTENDANTS and USHERS are distinguished by red rosettes, and are instructed to use every exertion to make visitors comfortable.
ICE WATER in abundance has been provided for the gratuitous use of ladies and children. Croton water will be plentifully supplied.
A LADIES' TOILET ROOM, with a female attendant, has also been added to the conveniences of the Museum; and a GENTLEMAN'S ROOM opened below.
On MONDAY EVENING, April 2, will be produced in elaborate style, Bourcicault's last successful production,
JEANIE DEANS;
OR, THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
With entirely New Scenery, New Properties, New Effects, &c., and brought out under the immediate care of the author.
Admittance to everything, 25 cts.; Children under ten, 13 cts.; Parquet and First Balcony 13 cents extra.

P. T. BARNUM WILL RECEIVE HIS friends and the public at the MUSEUM THIS AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock. Edge's most choice FIREWORKS in the EVENING. See long advertisement.

GRAND CONCERT
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 31, 1860,
DODWORTH'S
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND,
Assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. L. SCHREIBER, Cornet-a-Piston.
Mr. HENRI APPY, Violinist.
Mr. MILLARD, Tenor.
Mr. SAMUEL MEIGS, Baritone.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Conductor.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture—Le Duc d'Olonne, (Auber)..........Band
2. Piano-forte—Polonaise, (Chopin)..........Mr. Mills
3. Ballad—The Standard Bearer, (Lindpaintner)..........Mr. Meigs
4. Violin Solo..........Mr. Appy
5. Romanza Il Bravo, (Mercadante)..........Mr. Millard
6. Solo Cornet-a-Piston—Adagio and Rondo..........L. Schreiber
7. Balista Quest O'quello—Rigoletto, (Verdi). Mr. Millard
8. Artists' Potpourri—Solos and Variations, Flute, Clarionet, Cornet, Baritone and Trombone, (Kuhner)..........Band
PART II.
1. Grand selections from opera of "Il Guiramento," (Mercadante)..........Band
2. Violin Solo..........Mr. Appy
3. National Song, "Viva l'America," (Millard)..........Mr. Millard
4. Fantasie, Cornet-a-Piston, "O Would I were a Boy Again"..........Mr. L. Schreiber
5. Cavatina, "My Boyhood's Home," Amilie (Rooke)..........Mr. Meigs
6. Fantasie, "Hail Columbia," (S. B. Mills)...Mr. Mills
7. Quickstep, from "Norma," arranged by H. B. Dodworth, (Bellini)..........Band
Single tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the principal music stores and at the door on the night of the Concert.
Doors open at 7; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

COURT OF DEATH.
THE GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF THE COURT OF DEATH will open for exhibition at the COOPER INSTITUTE,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4.
This is the great master work of REMBRANDT PEALE, which has excited so much admiration throughout the country. It covers 312 square feet of canvas, and contains TWENTY-THREE LIFE SIZE FIGURES.
A FAC-SIMILE CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the painting, which Mr. Peale certifies "is an accurate and admirable copy," executed by Sarony, Major & Knapp, has been published by the proprietor.
Instead of selling 5,000 of these at $5, the publisher proposes to sell 100,000 at $1 each. The mail orders for them heretofore have been so great, that the publisher was obliged to take his advertisement out of the City papers in order to be able to supply the demand. Duplicate plates are now completed, and the City as well as the country can now be supplied. Size, 23 by 31 inches. It is believed that never before has so large and so beautiful an engraving been offered for so low a price. It forms a beautiful, attractive, and instructive parlor ornament.
Exhibition of the painting open from 3 to 5½ and 7 to 9½ o'clock. Descriptive lecture at 4 and 8.
Tickets 25 cents. Those who purchase an engraving will have free admission to the original.
The engravings may also be obtained of the publisher, G. Q. COLTON, No. 37 Park-row, New-York. Mail subscribers will add 12 cents for postage.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Between Hester and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, March 31, 1860,
The performances will consist of the
RIGHTS OF WOMEN.
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER.
ST. MARY'S EVE.
WILLFUL MURDER.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9½ P. M.
MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
LAST WEEK AT PALACE GARDENS.
LAST WEEK AT PALACE GARDENS.
LAST PERFORMANCE.
LAST PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, March 31.
SATURDAY NIGHT, March 31.

BARNUM'S CLOCK'S WOUND UP AT his MUSEUM, where he will be glad to see his friends TO-DAY, at 1 o'clock. NO TICK. Edge's best Fireworks in the EVENING. See long advertisement.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
COMMEMORATION OF THE
BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON IRVING.
NOTICE TO MEMBERS.—The ordinary members' ticket will not be available on this occasion.
Tickets of admission will be issued TO MEMBERS ONLY, on application at the Library, on and after TUESDAY, March 27, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock. Tickets not called for on or before SATURDAY, March 31, will be at the disposal of the Committee of Arrangements.
LUTHER BRADISH,
JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, GEORGE FOLSOM,
SAMUEL OSGOOD, GEORGE HENRY MOORE,
Committee of Arrangements.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHAMBER CONCERT UNION—THIRD SOIREE.
TUESDAY, April 3, 1860,
At Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway.
A new subscription list will be opened for the last four Soirees at the principal music-stores. Tickets admitting one to series, $2; admitting three, $5; single tickets, 75 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
Crowds are flocking to see the statues of
CRAWFORD'S "DANCING JENNY,"
ANGELINI'S "EVE."
Miss LOUISA LANDER'S "EVANGELINE,"
Miss LOUISA LANDER'S Bust of "HAWTHORNE,"
BARBEE'S "FISHER GIRL,"
AKER'S "DEAD PEARL DIVER."

LAST WEEK OF
BANVARD'S MAGNIFICENT PAINTING,
THE ORISON,
At WESTON'S GALLERY, No. 765 Broadway.
Admission Free.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

I WONDER IF IT IS WORTH SEEING?—If you make one visit you will make another. It is a house 35x24 feet in size, called Solomon's Temple; 9th-st. 2 doors east of Broadway. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Thousands have visited it.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

ELECTION NOTICE.
OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, March 16, 1860.
Notice is hereby given that the annual election will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on Monday, the 2d of April next, for the choice of five Directors, in place of Class No. 5, whose term of service will then expire, and of one Director of Class No. 4, to fill a vacancy. The poll will be open from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th inst. until the 2d of April next inclusive.
L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.
A gentleman leaving the City would dispose of a valuable and well rented piece of property, in a good location for stocks or up-town lots.
Apply or address
J. R. B.,
care of H. N. Fryatt,
No. 8 Fletcher-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 153 Bowery—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

D. B. KEELER,
E. L. WALTON,
GEO. J. PRICE,
ISAAC WALTON,
JAS. M. MILLS,
JOHN PALMER,
STEPH. VALENTINE,
WM. DENNISTOUN,
E. D. BROWN,
ROBT M. FIELD,
STEPHEN CUTTER,
D. H. KNAPP,
JAMES HUMES,
JACOB WILSON,
SANFORD MEAD,
JOHN FOSTER,
WM. A. CUMMING,
ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
W. WAKE,
ALEX. McDONALD,
CHAS. PERLEY,
ABM. DENIKE,
NATHAN ASIEL,
JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr.,
JOHN L. MOORE,
JOHN H. MORRIS,
JOHN MURPHY,
BRYAN M. CAHIL,
A. T. BRIGGS,
JOSEPH W. DURYEE,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reëlected President.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.
FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Secretary.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds redeemable in 1885, interest payable in New-York semi-annually, 1st January and 1st July.
Rochester City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
Troy City 6 per cent Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable on the 10th day of April next, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will be re-opened on Wednesday, the 11th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THIS COMPANY'S Stocks will be closed on the afternoon of April 5, and will remain closed until the morning of April 26, 1860, to enable the Company to prepare a list of the stockholders entitled to vote at the annual election of Directors, on the 25th of April next.
FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 Third avenue, corner of Seventh-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS AT the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums, commencing 1st of April.
Bank open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors for the next election, will take place at the Bank on the first Tuesday in April ensuing.
The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M.
By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., NEW-YORK, March 31, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-one Directors of this Company will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1860, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 9th of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of April inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM.

SAVINGS BANK.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick st. Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1. Six per cent. paid on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday from 4 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest on sums from $1 to $500.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 24th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

LOGAN COUNTY, VIRGINIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the mortgage bonds of this Company, due April 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office, No. 6 Wall-st. B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

$4,000 TO $15,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY, on satisfactory and very valuable property at Long Branch, N. J. The highest prices paid. The Railroad is now finishing to the shore. Inquire, for full particulars, at the large Real Estate Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

$80,000 TO LEND—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 6 per cent interest, in one or more sums, to suit applicants, on first-class improved real estate in this City. Apply to S. S. BROAD 13 Wall-st.

Amusements.

At the theatres we have had but one novelty during the week—Mr. DION BOURCICAULT's drama of "Colleen Bawn; or, The Brides of Garryowen," which was produced on Thursday evening, at Miss LAURA KEENE's theatre. It obtained a success of the first class, and will, in all probability, keep the stage until the close of the season. The applause was vehement, and of that quick responsive kind which speaks so distinctly of sustained interest and animation. All the artists were called out, and Mr. BOURCICAULT, at the end, made a nate little speech, with just a touch of the blarney in it to prove that the performance was as satisfactory with the author as with the public. He said—very truly, too—that the field of Irish history and romance, whilst singularly rich in dramatic material, is almost untrodden by the modern dramatist. A certain class of piece, remarkable for its stupidity, passes muster, to be sure, as the Irish drama, and exhibits rather too liberally the virtues of an agrarian peasantry, the depravity of cultivated classes, and the supreme reformations that are effected on the latter by the free use of the shillelah. But, like negro minstrelsy, this fashion of fun has gone out of date. Mr. BOURCICAULT, in exploring the romances of GERALD GRIFFIN, has opened new ground, and so successfully that a rich harvest may fairly be anticipated from his initial effort.

Prepared in haste, this drama of "Colleen Bawn" does not exhibit the closeness of construction for which Mr. BOURCICAULT is celebrated, and to which, rather than to any especial literary merit, he owes his best American successes. In certain situations of the second and third acts, moving within themselves, and leaving no time for the dull calculations of the audience concerning the approaching catastrophe, the author recovers some of his former power. At other times the dramatic progressions are of a somewhat stereotyped fashion. There are, for instance, innumerable changes of scene involving talky episodes, in which the actor has nothing to say except words that will give the carpenter time to arrange an impending tableau. The French school, of which Mr. BOURCICAULT is the representative, dispenses with these aggravating remains of an old system of dramatic engineering. The plot, too—cheap and worn out at the best—is pushed forward in the most primitive of ways—namely, by the eaves-dropping of all the principal characters, and the wrong delivery of important letters. Contrivances of this antique brand pave the way to almost all the situations, and convince the spectator that haste has impelled Mr. BOURCICAULT to the use of machinery long since abandoned by himself.

These few critical objections are as nothing compared with the many excellencies of the play itself. There cannot be a shadow of a doubt that, in all broad essentials of public interest "Colleen Bawn" is the most intense drama of the season. The principal situations are admirable; the characters—however conventional in outline—are freshly and vigorously colored, and the moral of the play is entirely satisfactory. To obtain these results without the introduction of a single hateful feature is indeed a worthy achievement, and more than sufficient to justify the very wide deviation from the catastrophe of the novelist which Mr. BOURCICAULT has made. The worst character introduced is that of an ambitious middleman, who strives to unite himself with a family in which he has occupied a menial position, and in the effort makes use of and perverts all the incidents which come to his knowledge concerning the members of that family. The misdeeds of *Danny Mann* (as modified by Mr. BOURCICAULT) being entirely unselfish, and the result of a blind devotion to an old family, are not destitute of elements of sacrificial loyalty and generosity of nature. He excites pity rather than hatred, for his wrong-doings recoil only on himself.

The main motive of the play can be described very briefly: *Mrs. Cregan*, the incumbent of an impoverished estate, endeavors to restore the glories by uniting her son, *Hardress Cregan*, with the heiress, *Anne Chute*. The match seems desirable to every one save the gentleman, and to him it presents some difficulties, owing to the slight circumstance that he has previously wedded a beautiful peasant girl, named *Elly O'Connor*. A decrepid attendant, who is aware of this fact and laments that the glory of an old family should pass away for anything so low, proffers his advice. It is to the effect that *Elly* shall be put aside. *Hardress* rejects the proposition with indignation, and *Danny* (the attendant referred to) retires discomforted, but still trustful of the future, saying that if his master will not speak the word, he need only send him his glove in token that *Elly* is to be spirited off. In the next act *Mrs. Cregan* becomes acquainted with her son's *mésalliance*. *Manny*, in comforting her, says that the matter may yet be compromised if she will but give him her son's glove. Without knowing the consequences of this act the mother does so. The pirate of the act is of course *Danny's* attempt to murder *Elly* by drowning. In the third act, *Hardress* is accused of the deed, but as *Elly*, who has been saved, comes in to testify to his innocence, the piece of course ends happily. The *dénouément*, as we have before hinted, belongs to Mr. BOURCICAULT, and not to GERALD GRIFFIN. In bringing it to a bright and happy conclusion, the dramatist has displayed considerable ingenuity, and without sacrificing the interest of the novel, secures to the audience a large amount of poetical pleasure.

Miss AGNES ROBERTSON played the part of the *Colleen Bawn* with nicety, and looked the peasant-girl to perfection. Miss KEENE as the dashing Heiress was superb. Mme. PONISI (a very valuable addition to the company here) was almost always good as *Mrs. Cregan*, but in the last act rather overdid the melo-dramatic business. Of the male characters, the best sustained was that of *Daddy Mann*, by Mr. WHEATLEIGH. We have seldom seen a stage portraiture so powerful or more free from exaggeration. Mr. FISHER, as *Kyrle Daily*, was as bulgey and figure-head-ish as a sailor should be. Mr. DALY, as *Hardress*, was very cold and harsh in the first act, but warmer and more earnest later. Mr. BOURCICAULT, as *Myles*, acceptable, but not unctuous. The remaining parts were badly sustained by Miss WELLS, who howled persistently at the audience, without any regard to the business of the scene in which she was engaged, and Mr. BURNETT, who perverted the part of *Corrigan* into a sort of vulgar "London Assurance" *Meddle*. Good scenery and appropriate music contributed their share (and a very large one in a piece of this kind) to the success of the evening.

Beyond the general discussion of matters operatic we hear of nothing decisive concerning the forthcoming campaigns at the Academy of Music and the Winter Garden. Mr. MARETZEK's forces are on the ground and ready for operations as soon as the enemy approaches. Mlle. PATTI and her associate artists will return to the City during the coming week, and we may therefore expect to hear speedily the note of preparation from the *Herald* of the Fourteenth-street establishment. The war will be fierce and disastrous, and he only who has the best company may hope to carry off the eagles. It will contribute undoubtedly to the public excitement to know that Mme. and Mons. GASSIER—two of the finest and most reliable artists we have ever had in this country—will take their farewell of America under Mr. MARETZEK's gallant banners. Why do we always lose the best and keep the worst?

At Wallack's Theatre, the "Romance of a Poor Young Man" approaches its sixtieth performance. At Niblo's, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS announce the conclusion of their highly successful engagement. At the Winter Garden, the successful play of "Evangeline." At the French Theatre, "Les Femmes Terribles," and a farce, are to be given to-night.

Mr. BERGMANN, one of the best orchestral conductors in the City, gives a grand concert to-morrow evening at the City Assembly Rooms. The programme is eminently attractive.

At the Cooper Institute, to-night, DODWORTH'S Seventy-first Regiment Band will give a concert. A number of distinguished Soloists will also perform.

At the Bowery Theatre an extensive programme is provided. Several novelties are underlined for next week.

Barnum's Museum having been closed for a week, will reopen to-day at 1 o'clock, with a grand flourish of trumpets. All sorts of extraordinary novelties have been added during the recess, and some tangible improvements in the shape of cleanliness and internal comfort. For a closer analysis of these improvements the reader is referred to the advertisement in another column. It will be apparent to the least attentive that Mr. BARNUM, in entering anew on the management of the Museum, is determined to leave no stone unturned to insure its success.

A concert of refreshing novelty and sterling excellence was given by Mr. GUSTAV SATTER, at Dodworth's Hall on Thursday evening. The programme, one of the least conventional we have ever seen, covered, as far as was practicable in a limited compass, the whole ground of music, past, present and future. Mr. SATTER's executive powers are of the first-class, and pianism from BACH and LISZT, is an open book to him. As a composer, moreover, he deserves the highest consideration. With more melody than LISZT, he yet possesses the same restlessness of genius, the same eagerness for things new, the same weariness of trodden paths, the same desire for strange excursions into the future, (as it is absurdly called) and, the same extravagances which result from one or all of these characteristics and combinations. The programme contained some novelties from the pen of Mr. SATTER, notably a quintette for four brass instruments and piano—the slow movement of which was superb: and a ballad for Mrs. JOHANSON, deliciously singable and charmingly sung. SCHUMANN's air, with variations, (for two pianos,) was admirably played by Mr. TIMM and Mr. SATTER, and the last-named gentleman, with Mr. PATTERSON, gave the best of interpretation to LISZT's "preludes." Mr. SATTER was ably assisted by Mme. JOHANSON, Mrs. BARCLAY, Mr. PATTERSON, and a quartette of brass instruments, headed by Mr. SCHREIBER.

The Seventh Regiment Band gave a grand concert on Thursday evening, which was in every particular a very successful affair. The Brooklynites fully indorsed the reputation this Band made at their concerts in the Academy. They were assisted by Miss BRAINERD, who achieved the highest success. Her pieces were all most enthusiastically encored. Her rendition of them justly merited all the honors they received, especially the grand cavatina from "Traviata," in which her high E flat created a sensation, and the fine French song, "Cantique de Noël."

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.—The exhibition of PEALE's painting of the "Court of Death," which has been so long anticipated, will open at the Cooper Institute next Wednesday evening. How long it will remain open is not stated, but we presume it will be for several weeks. The fame of the picture will, doubtless, secure it a very large patronage.

Death of M. Jullien.

By the *Arabia*, at this port yesterday, we hear of the death of M. JULLIEN, the eminent *chef d'orchestre*. The information is conveyed to us in a brief paragraph from the English papers, and bears no evidence of authenticity beyond what it obtains as an item in the London *Times*. Glad as we should be to hear that, like other rumors of a similar character concerning M. JULLIEN, this, too, is but a device of a sensation penny-a-liner, we fear it may turn out to be sadly true. Not long since M. JULLIEN attempted suicide as an easy riddance of troubles which beset him, and it is not therefore remarkable to hear that a mind so disturbed has at last found repose in death. In a lunatic asylum seems to have ended the career of one of the most popular musicians of the present day. He died, says the report, on the 16th of the present month in a charitable institution of Paris.

M. LOUIS GEORGE JULLIEN was born at Sisteron, in the French Alps, on the 23d of April, 1812, and was consequently at the time of his death (if the date be correct) in his forty-eighth year. He seemed much older, owing probably to the strange vicissitudes which were crowded into his life. From his youth he displayed a rare aptitude for music, beginning—like most prodigies—with a painful sensitiveness to sound which rendered every note too acute for his sensibilities. His voice in youth was of remarkable compass, and induced his father, a musician by profession, to anticipate the brightest triumphs for his son on the lyric stage. Scarcely, however, had the rigors of an Italian method been fairly encountered, when the marvelous organ of the young JULLIEN "broke" and left him destitute of musical utterance. From this date he directed his attention to orchestral music; gradually acquired a mastery of several instruments, and finally obtained a position as master to a naval band. In this capacity he was present at the battle of Navarino, where he received a wound in the shoulder, which, for a time, disabled him from playing on the violin. After the war he procured his discharge and returned to his family, at that time residing at Turin. From this place he proceeded to Paris, where he pursued his studies under the greatest and dullest of contrepuntists—CHERUBINI. Expanding gradually, like all men who possess quiet force of character, he became in due time conductor of popular concerts and balls, and even started a Casino on the Italian plan. His career in the gayest metropolis of Europe was however sad, and he determined to visit England, where MUSARD, the elder, had just completed a moderately successful campaign. It was M. JULLIEN's good-fortune to meet with immediate appreciation in the English capital, and for more than twenty years he enjoyed the warmest appreciation of its musical masses. In 1853, M. JULLIEN visited the United States, and created a great excitement by the ability with which he conducted the best orchestra ever heard in this country, and the aptness with which he turned all his impressions into music. On his return to London in the following year, he was received with an unwonted demonstration of delight, and resumed his position as conductor *par excellence* of popular instrumental music. He seemed to be once more on the high road to fortune, and in jubilation, announced a series of farewell performances prior to his departure on a musical tour of the world. In a moment of ill luck he visited Paris. He was arrested there for old debts, and notwithstanding his claim for exemption on the ground that he was a naturalised Englishman, was thrown into prison. This reverse preyed on his mind so much that he attempted suicide. The rest is told in the news to-day. What the will failed to do the broken spirit has accomplished.

We have traced only M. JULLIEN's successes. His failures were the result of an over sanguine temperament; never the consequence of inefficiency. His greatest losses, and the secret of all his subsequent misfortunes, were sustained in the effort to establish opera on a sensational basis. In his business relations, too, he was unfortunate, and thus although drawing the largest audiences ever witnessed in a London theatre, he usually retired at the end of the season with nothing but liabilities for his share.

M. JULLIEN was undoubtedly one of the best conductors of the age. With all the vivacity of STRAUSS and MUSARD in the specialty of dance music, he combined a solid appreciation of the old masters which is seldom excelled by purists of the German school. It is to M. JULLIEN that the English public is most indebted for its knowledge of the grand symphonies of BEETHOVEN, MENDELSSOHN, MOZART and HAYDN. He introduced them on every possible occasion, and made them so popular with the masses that separate nights were soon required on which the works of each master were alone performed. Nor was he indifferent to the claims of new and obscure composers. A work of merit was certain of performance at his hands, and to render it properly he labored as zealously as if it were his own. It will be remembered by our readers that during his short stay in this country he produced several symphonies by the American composers W. H. FRY and G. F. BRISTOW. That this was no vulgar sop to the Cerberus of public opinion was subsequently proved by the ardor with which he advocated their merits in Europe. M. JULLIEN was, in fact, a kindly and impartial man, loving alike ambition and the ambitious. He was utterly free from the common vice of musicians, envy, and was therefore capable of enjoying another's success as heartily as if it were his own. Of all the great artists who served under his baton, (and for a most a quarter of a century he had the finest orchestra in the world,) not one deserted him in his hour of trial. No better proof can be given that he was respected in life, and will be mourned in death.

Execution of John Crummins.

HIS LAST HOURS—THE PARTING INTERVIEW WITH HIS FAMILY—HIS REMARKS ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Early yesterday morning Sheriff KELLY received a telegram from Albany informing him of the positive refusal of Gov. MORGAN to interfere with the execution of the sentence of the law upon JOHN CRUMMINS, who murdered DENNIS MCHENRY in the month of October last, under circumstances that were generally believed not to have been devoid of mitigating features, with the details of which our readers are familiar, and which, until the last moment, it had been hoped, would have secured for the unfortunate man the clemency of the Executive. The intelligence was immediately communicated to CRUMMINS, who, although he had cherished a hope that the Governor would relent, received the decision with composure, and acknowledged his readiness to die. In anticipation of the result, all the necessary preparations for the execution had been made, and between 9 and 10 o'clock he was hanged.

His wife and children, who for the past few days had been constantly with him, took their final leave on Thursday evening between 6 and 7 o'clock. The parting was very affecting, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the wretched wife could be torn from his embrace. He with great effort apparently preserved his self-possession.

During the night CRUMMINS was attended by the Rev. Fathers MIGNARD and DURANGUET, of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, and also by Father SANGUINETTI, another Catholic priest, with whom he participated earnestly in the rites of his Church. He slept comfortably from 1½ o'clock until near 6 o'clock, when he awoke in a composed frame of mind, and renewed his spiritual exercises, in which he engaged, with slight interruptions, until the time of the execution. At 9 o'clock the Sheriff and his deputies went into the cell and made the necessary arrangements for enforcing the sentence. As they bound his arms and placed the black cloak and cap upon him, he expressed his gratitude to the Sheriff and the officers of the Prison, for the uniform kindness with which he had been treated, and said that he was prepared to meet his fate. A procession was then formed, which marched from the cell in the following order, to the gallows in the prison yard:

Sheriff and Under Sheriff, carrying swords.
The condemned, supported by his spiritual advisers.
Deputy Sheriffs, bearing staves.
Coroners and Board of Supervisors, who acted as the Sheriff's Jury.
Physicians and Gentlemen of the Press.

CRUMMINS walked firmly to the place of execution, where, kneeling down, he engaged in prayer for a few moments with the priests. He was then asked by the Sheriff if he had any remarks to make. He answered firmly, but in so low a tone that all his words were not audible to the reporters, in substance:

"I feel deeply grateful to the people of New-York and to all present who have had anything to do with me, for the sympathy they have expressed and the kindness they have extended toward me, and I ask God to bless and reward you all for your great attention. I feel sorry for the crime I have committed, but it was done under the influence of passion and without a design to do murder. I hope my wife and children will be taken care of by my friends, and that my disgrace will not fall upon them. I hope, too, that MCHENRY's wife and children will be looked to by my friends. I trust to receive the mercy of the Almighty."

The rope having been already adjusted, the cap was drawn over his features; the Sheriff waved his handkerchief as a signal to the hangman, who was concealed in a shed at one side of the gallows, to cut the cord, which was severed at one blow, and the weight falling, the culprit was jerked suddenly upwards a distance of six or eight feet, his neck becoming dislocated by the rebound. At the end of five minutes, his struggles, which had not been very violent, entirely ceased; and when he had hung fifteen minutes, Drs. GOURLEY and O'ROURKE examined him, and pronounced him to be dead. Twenty-two minutes from the time the rope had been cut the body was taken down, and after it had undergone the formalities of an inquest by the Sheriff's jury, it was delivered to the relations for burial. The coffin in which the remains were placed was of black-walnut wood, and the plate had this inscription: "JOHN CRUMMINS, aged 26 years 6 months. Died March 30, 1860."

The melancholy spectacle was witnessed by at least two hundred persons; but, profiting by his experience at the recent execution of STEPHENS, the Sheriff's arrangements for the preservation of order were complete, and the sad proceedings were marked by the utmost decorum, which the presence of a large force of police from the lower Wards aided in maintaining. The assemblage on the outside of the prison was not so large as generally it has been on similar occasions.

The following letter was written to Capt. DOWLING of the Sixth Precinct, on Wednesday, by CRUMMINS:

CITY PRISON, Wednesday, March 28, 1860.

TO CAPT. DOWLING—*My Good Friend*: I think it my duty, before I depart from this life, to acknowledge my gratitude to you for the interest you have taken in my behalf. God bless you for your kindness. There is nothing left undone by the good men who interested themselves in my behalf. I die with my best wishes to the good people of New-York, for I have seen more friendship since I have been in prison than I ever saw before. So now, dear friend, I am fully resigned to the will of the Almighty. I know I am leaving a broken-hearted wife and two children after me; but the will of the Lord must be done. I am well fortified in spiritual matters, through the good priest and the good Sisters. I have received great consolation from them. May God spare them to the poor prisoners, for they are very kind, indeed. And now, dear friend, I take my leave of you and all the kind people who interested themselves in my behalf. May God bless you all! Good bye, Captain.

Your well wisher,
JOHN CRUMMINS.

The letter was sent to Capt. DOWLING with the request that he would have it published.

If any popular feeling, not publicly expressed, but deeply cherished notwithstanding, can aid the attempt now being made in the Legislature to abolish capital punishment, this execution of CRUMMINS will do so. When it became known through the City that the Governor had refused to interfere, and that the execution had taken place, a general sentiment was expressed that a legal murder had been committed. This sentiment was not restricted to men in CRUMMINS' rank of life, but was shared by Judges on the bench and eminent members of the bar. Ex-Judge ROOSEVELT, now United States District Attorney, wished he had gone to Albany to interpose with Gov. MORGAN, who, in consequence of his action in the matter, has suddenly become a very unpopular man. His idea that the jury's recommendation to mercy encroached on his prerogative, has been especially commented on.

So strongly has the execution of CRUMMINS affected the feelings, even of City officials, that the veteran physician of the City Prison, Dr. COVEL, who for the past thirteen years has witnessed every execution that has taken place there, has announced his determination to act no longer as an expert at such scenes. The universal impression is that the case of CRUMMINS was one especially fitted for commutation of sentence. Within the short period of six weeks he was sentenced and executed. For years past no condemned criminal has been executed till he has been brought before the Supreme Court for a new trial, and, if that were denied, taken to the Court of Appeals—a process of law which occupied, in STEPHENS' case, more than a year, and in SHEPHERD's case, (now being tried a second time,) two years and eight months.

Delegates to Syracuse.

Last evening, the Assembly Conventions of the Republican Party were held in the various Districts, and the following delegates were elected to represent this City in the Syracuse Convention, which will choose delegates to Chicago:

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1	Henry Smith, O. H. Kopp,	M. C. Foulham, Lewis Hausman.
2	Jas. Kelly, Jos. W. Hawks,	O. W. Brennan, Morris Friedsaw.
3	Theo. A. Wood, Levi Folsom,	John Coutrell, J. I. Sillescks.
4	Robert Murray, Robert Irwin,	J. C. Thornton, D. B. Dwyer.
5	And. Bleakley, John H. Brady,	Francis E Hurlbut, H. H. Cargill.
6	A. Wilmance, J. P. Kennedy,	John F. Seymour, W. H. Wood.
7	James W. Farr, Thos. C. Acton,	John L. Taylor, H. C. Robe.
8	John Lawers, C. M. Harrigan,	No alternates.
9	Leaman Johnson, W. E. McDonald,	C. Harrison, J. W. Doyle.
10	Jos. C. Pinckney, Peter Cook,	Allen Rutherford, Francis Retsch.
11	E. H. Reed, D. E. Gavit,	D. Hogencamp, William Wellington.
12	Leaman Johnson, W. E. McDonald,	C. Harrison, T. W. Doyle.
13	J. E. Coulter, Charles Willmott,	Adam Roediger, Pheo. Brecklow.
14	George Opdyke, J. W. Thompson,	W. W. Northrup, P. Frankenheimer.
15	A. W. Griswold, J. B. Van Buren,	E. B. Seaman, G. F. Coachman.
16	John Gautier, William H. De Camp,	Dennis McCabe, No election.
17	J. T. Trotter, Edgar Ketchum,	David W. Hurd, M. E. Crasto.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY—JUNIOR EXHIBITION.—The annual exhibition of the Junior Class of the New-York University took place yesterday morning in the Chapel of the University. A large audience was in attendance, composed, as is usual upon such occasions, in great part of ladies. On the platform were Dr. FERRIS, the Chancellor of the University, with the other members of the Faculty, President KING of Columbia College, and Prof. WEBSTER of the Free Academy. The following was the order of exercises: "Poverty no barrrier to a Great Mind,"—J. C. NIGHTINGALE; "The Elements of National Prosperity"—JOHN F. PHAYRE; "RUFUS CHOATE as a Lawyer"—THOS. B. MORRIS; "Perverted Tastes of Americans"—JAMES G. DERRICKSON; "Christian Citizenship"—CHAS. W. WOLSEY; "Decision of Character"—W. H. B. POST; "The Spirit which should accompany Republican Institutions"—JOHN JAY CRANE; "Our Merchant Marine"—HENRY CLAY VAN GIBSON. The young gentlemen displayed considerable progress in oratorical attainments. The efforts of Messrs. NIGHTINGALE, WOLSEY and POST were worthy of particular commendation. At the close of the exercises, the Webster prize for the best oratorical display was awarded to CHAS. W. WOLSEY. It consisted of an elegantly bound copy of Duyckinck's Cyclopedia. The usual burlesque programme was extensively distributed through the audience, and contained less than the usual quantity of wit. The music was by Dodworth's Band.

"SILENCE THAT DREADFUL BELL!"—So cried Othello, when the summoning bell called the citizens to arms, after Cassio had stabbed Roderigo. But there is a dreadful bell in the Park, which does not call citizens to arms, but distracts business in the City Hall and the Law Courts. We allude to the steel bell recently cast at Sheffield, England, for the Fire Department of San Francisco. It is said to be the largest steel bell ever cast, and the worthy Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, with his assistants, and all who have business in his office, devoutly wish that somebody would steal the bell. All day long juveniles are congregated around it, and test its sonorousness with stones. All day long adults deal heavy blows on it with logs of timber, remnants of the scaffold on which it has been erected. All day long lawyers, witnesses and judges have to elevate their voices into hoarseness to make themselves audible. All day long the business in the Mayor's office is retarded, and at intervals brought to a stand-still because of this bell. Seriously, it is a nuisance, and the police ought to put a stop to it altogether. But they will not do anything of the kind for several days at the least. By permission of the Fire Department and City Authorities, it will be struck at 4 P. M. to-day, and at the same hour on Monday and Tuesday next. After that, we trust that it will hold its tongue until it gets to San Francisco.

THE LATE TENEMENT-HOUSE CALAMITY.—A fruitless search was made on Thursday for the remains of the missing infant, who is believed to have perished with the others, whose lives were lost by the burning of the tenement-house in Forty-fifth-street. The bodies upon which the inquests were held have all been buried at the public expense. Those families whom the calamity has so suddenly rendered houseless and destitute have taken temporary refuge with their neighbors, and it is hoped that the charitably-disposed will promptly organize some plan for their relief. A call made upon the benevolent for such an object, of course, as all experience proves, will meet a ready response; but it behooves citizens to be careful in choosing their almoners. Already an impostor has succeeded in obtaining money from merchants down town, upon the representation that he was soliciting means to be devoted to the sufferers in question.

INAUGURATION OF A GERMAN REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of Germans from the Ninth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards was held Monday evening at No. 245 Eighth-avenue, the head-quarters of the German Republican Club of the Sixteenth Ward, for the purpose of forming a new Republican Campaign Club. Mr. BROCKELOW made a speech urging vigilance and zeal in the support of Republican principles, and resolutions, setting forth that the objects of the organization were to labor by all honorable means for the success of the Republican Party, were adopted. A resolution, offered by Mr. HENRY RICHARD, declaring that the Club was in favor of the nomination of WM. H. SEWARD, excited a lively debate, and was finally carried.

OPENING OF BIDS AT THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Proposals for the following work were opened at the Street Commissioner's office yesterday. We give the names of the lowest bidders and their estimates: For repairs and alterations to Engine-house No. 92 Houston-street, occupied by Company No. 44, CHARLES VANDERWORTH, at $1,432; for altering and repairing house of Engine Co. No. 16, No. 7 in North Moore-street, JOHN MCCOOL, at $3,680; for building a new station-house in Forty-seventh-street, between the Eighth and Ninth-avenues, for the occupancy of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, JOHN MCCOOL, at $11,647; for repairing and altering the Eleventh Ward Station-house, EDWARD GRIDLEY, at $990; for repairing the bulkhead between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-streets on the North River, at $746.

DERELICT CONTRACTORS.—Since permission has been granted to contractors to commence work before the time fixed by law, many have availed themselves of it, and have resumed the operations stopped in November last. Some of them, however, as showing that this permission was an evidence of anxiety on the part of the Croton Department to have the work done rapidly, have slighted it so seriously as to attract the attention of the authorities. In some cases, where excavations for repaving were required to be 20 inches; they have been carried to but 12 or 14 inches, and several contractors have been notified that they must comply with the strict terms of their contracts or forfeit them.

THE EXTENSION OF CHAMBERS-STREET has been for months a subject of anxiety to property holders on the line of the proposed improvement, and great as well as just complaints, are made by parties interested as to the inactivity of the Common Council. Parties owning property on the line of the proposed extension cannot, and dare not, let their premises, and are thus deprived of their legitimate sources of income. Another reason should induce action on the part of the authorities: the assessment for opening Chambers-street amounts to over $800,000, and the interest lost to the City by the non action of their mis-representatives amounts to $115 per day. This sum placed in the Sinking Fund would tend to the decrease of the City debt, and encourage capitalists to invest their means in the securities offered by the City.

APPLETON'S CLEARANCE SALE.—Many very valuable works were in the Messrs. APPLETON's catalogue for yesterday's sale. The attendance was good. A copy of Portraits of the Popes, (247,) in two vols., quarto, sold at $12; the Musée Imperial, 17 folio vols., etchings, &c., $442; a set of Political Sketches and Caricatures, by "H. B.," 7 vols., folio, $99; Salène de Florence, 2 vols., folio, $38; the Musée Française, 4 vols., folio, $80; a set of Howell's State Trials, 33 vols., $2 62 per vol.; Natural History of the State of New-York, 19 vols., $3 62 per vol.; Sporting Magazine, 83 vols., 95c. per vol.; a set of Encyclopedia Britannica, $77. The sale closed at lot No. 1,410, and will be concluded this evening.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB—At the regular meeting of this Club last evening, the President, HORATIO P. CARR, Esq., in the chair, the discussion of Mr. JOHN S. BENSON's resolution with regard to the duties of the United States Government concerning Mexico, was resumed. Mr. BENSON in a lengthy speech contended that the United States should interfere in behalf of the Liberal Government. He attributed the present condition of affairs in Mexico to the influence of the Church in that country. Mr. WM. H. DELANEY denounced the resolution, which, he said, might be introduced with more propriety in a Know Nothing Lodge. After some further debate the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

COLLISION.—The steam-tug *J. D. Secor*, with the schooner *Joseph Baker*, from Rockland, with a cargo of lime, and another vessel in tow, was run into by the steamer *Empire State*, for Fall River, about 5.15 P. M., yesterday. The *Joseph Baker* was cut to the water's edge. She was afterwards towed ashore on Governor's Island, by the steam-tug *J. L. Lockwood*, to prevent her from sinking; after having beached her she was discovered to be on fire, and the Harbor Police, of boat No. 4, who had been in attendance during the whole affair, procured the assistance of the steam-tug *Mercury*, by means of whose steam-pumps the fire was extinguished.

A CHILD RUN OVER BY A RAILROAD CAR.—EDWARD DONOUGH, a child four years of age, residing with his parents at No. 161 Perry-street, attempted to get upon one of the freight cars of the Hudson River Railroad, on Thursday afternoon, but falling off, the wheels of the vehicle passed over him and nearly cut him in two. The remains were taken to his parents' residence, where an inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, but recommended the Company to station a brakeman upon each car in future.

PREACHING TO THIEVES AND ABANDONED WOMEN.—The pastor of the Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church, (Rev. Mr. CORBETT,) announces that he will preach a sermon next Sunday evening for the benefit of thieves and abandoned women. As it is quite likely that many of these characters would attend were they not afraid that the police detectives would molest them, those officers desire them to understand that there shall be a truce between them on the occasion referred to, and they may be present at the service without the slightest apprehension.

OVERLAND EXPRESS TO THE PACIFIC.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that an Overland Pony Express leaves St. Joseph for California on the 3d of April, and that the messenger leaves this City to-day. This arrangement facilitates and expedites access to the Pacific, and must prove highly advantageous to business-men having connections in that quarter.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—A meeting of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, but nothing of importance was done. All the members were present except Mayor WOOD. The resignation of PETER CHIVVERS, Doorkeeper of the Fourteenth Precinct, and Officer TUTTLE of the Second Precinct, were accepted.

Police Reports.

A DOWN-EASTER SWINDLED.

Mr. Chas. E. Turnbull, of Biddeford, Me., while waiting at Pier No. 2 to take the steamboat for home, was accosted by two genteel fellows, one of whom represented himself as the captain of the boat on which Turnbull was about to embark. They went on board together, and soon after one of the rogues presented the "Captain" with a bill, and asked him if it was convenient for him to cash it. The "Captain" said "Yes," but, on looking at his wallet, discovered that he had nothing less than a $100 bill on the "City Trust and Banking Company." Turning to Mr. Turnbull he asked him if he could change it. The unsuspecting countryman gave him the amount, and took the $100 bill. Soon after, his new friends asked Mr. Turnbull to take a walk with them up Broadway, as they had some time to spare before the boat started. He consented, and they proceeded to the vicinity of the Exchange in Wall-street, where they requested him to wait outside a few minutes, while they went in to transact some business. They, of course, did not return, and Mr. Turnbull soon found that his $100 bill was worthless. He gave information to the police before he left town, and yesterday a man named King *alias* Simmons, a well-known confidence operator, supposed to be one of the confederates in the swindle, was arrested by Detective Elder, and locked up. Mr. Turnbull has been telegraphed to come on and identify him.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.

A man named John Lynch, keeper of a porter-house at the corner of Canal and Centre streets, attempted to stab Sergeant Petty, of the Sixth Precinct, late on Thursday night, with a sword-cane. Petty caught Lynch in the act of assaulting a citizen in Canal-street, and interfered to preserve the peace. Lynch ran off, but was followed by the officer to his saloon, whereupon he drew a sword-cane and made a thrust, which would probably have ended the policeman's life had not the blow been parried by his club. Lynch was secured and locked up.

PERSONATING AN OFFICER.

Last night Officer Winchell, of the Eighth Ward, arrested a young man named Edgar Perrine on charge of personating a policeman. The accused accosted a young woman on Broadway, and so frightened her by threats that she fell fainting upon the walk, when he ran off. He was followed, however, and arrested in company with another woman whom he was also threatening. Sergeant Glenney arrested Perrine about five years ago on the same charge.

Fires.

STABLE AND WOOD-SHEDS.

Last night a fire broke out in a wood-shed in the rear of No. 170 Clinton-street, and thence extended to a chicken house in the rear of No. 15 Attorney-street, owned by D. B. TAPPAN, both of which were destroyed. A stable in the rear of No. 7 Attorney-street, owned and occupied by JOHN GRAY, together with several wood-sheds in the rear of Nos. 13, 11 and 9 of same street, and Nos. 172 and 174 Clinton-street, also took fire and were nearly destroyed. Loss about $500; no insurance. The fire was doubtless the result of accident.

INSTRUMENT FACTORY.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the nautical instrument manufactory of HENRY GLOVER, No. 107 South-street, causing damage to the stock to the amount of $500: insured for $6,000 in the North American and Union Insurance Companies. P. O'BRIEN, keeping a second-hand hat store in the basement, sustained $25 damages. The stock of ship stores of K. COLLARD on the adjoining premises was damaged by the water to the amount of $100; insured.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Common Council.

AN INJUNCTION—MORE CHARGES OF BRIBERY AND ATTEMPTS TO BRIBE—WHAT WAS PAID THE NEW-YORK ALDERMEN IN 1851.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. An injunction, issued by Judge CULVER, of the City Court, at the instance of ALFRED CLOCK, was served, restraining the Board from using the money appropriated in secret session last Monday night, to be used by the Special Committee for ferry purposes. Alderman DAYTON stated that Judge CULVER, upon reading the resolution passed in the secret session, promptly issued an order to have the case heard to-day at 12 o'clock, when no doubt the order would be vacated. Considerable routine business was transacted, when Alderman DAYTON, who has just returned from Albany, presented the copy of a secret circular, which the Union Ferry Company had caused to be circulated at Albany, signed by the President and Secretary of the Company, in which they attempt to show that no person can afford to run the ferries at one cent fare for foot passengers. He said that was not the only means used to defeat the one cent ferriage bill. Members of the Legislature had been bought by the opposition, and they openly boasted of it, and at a proper time the men should be named. The same men in 1851 agreed to pay the New-York Aldermen $25,000 to get possession of the ferries, and $20,000 was actually paid, and this he could prove. The Committee had been approached by these men. He himself had been offered $10,000 by a member of the Company if he would let the Ferry matter drop, and he was offered $5,000 to let them slip in and sell the ferry leases on the 31st of January. He pledged the Committee would render a strict account of every dollar used by the Committee, and if the Board presented a united front the cheap ferriage would become a law. The Board adjourned to Monday evening.

INQUEST.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday on the body of MARIA FRANCES CARLAN, at No. 46 Raymond-street, who died from the effect of burns received the day before. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans held a ratification meeting last evening, in their hall, at No. 9 Court-street, JOHN G. BERGEN in the chair. Addresses were made by Gen. DURYEA, Ex-Alderman HUNTLEY, Mr. COLE, and Mr. FIELD, the candidate for Collector of Taxes. An independent Democratic mass meeting was also held last evening, in the City Hall Park.

Jersey City.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning, a man named HIRAM KENNEY, residing at No. 8 Brunswick-street, attempted to hang himself in the back yard. KENNEY was walking backward and forward in his room very heavily, when his wife remarked that he had better go out in the yard to walk. KENNEY went out, and a short time afterward he was discovered suspended by the neck by a gentleman who was passing. He was cut down insensible, but in the course of half an hour was restored to consciousness. Want of employment is said to have been the cause of the rash act.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a little boy, 6 years old, son of MICHAEL ENGLISH, fell into the excavation in front of DURANT's new buildings in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, and sustained a fracture of the skull. The father has taken steps to prosecute Mr. DURANT.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The nervous system exerts a controlling influence over digestion, nutrition, absorption, the circulation, &c., with all of which it is powerfully and indissolubly allied. These remedies brace the nerves and assist them in performing their various functions.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, removed to No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

WARNER, PECK & CO.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CARD.

Our importations and selections of all choice fabrics of the French and English markets suitable for our City trade, have been received and are now ready. They embrace many beautiful styles of Cassimeres, Spring Coatings and Vestings of our own special designs, to be found nowhere else. Our friends would do well to make early selections.

Our stock of Spring Clothing, both for men and boys, is now ready, and in great variety. Notwithstanding the well-known superiority of our make and style, we are prepared to sell at the lowest figures in the trade.

DEVLIN & HUDSON,
Nos. 258, 259, 260, Broadway.

MARRIED.

STANFORD—VAN RIPER.—In this City, on Thursday, March 29, by Rev. Chas. Shelling, Mr. WM. H. STANFORD to Miss SARAH VAN RIPER.

HALE—KEMP.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, March 28, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Chas. A. Smylie, by Rev. Mr. Partridge, Col. WM. H. HALE to Miss THERESA L. KEMP, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Evander Kemp.

☞ Boston and Canada papers please copy.

DIED.

CHEESMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 29, of croup, ANNIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of Dr. T. Matlack and Maria Louisa Cheesman, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 5 East 27th-st., on Saturday, March 31, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GILMORE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 28, after a short, though severe, illness, LOUISA OWEN, wife of John Gilmore, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, April 1, at 9 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 92 6th-av., without further invitation.

☞ Erie, Penn., and Chicago papers please copy.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Thursday evening, March 29, Mrs. ELIZABETH GRAHAM, wife of William Graham, in the 23d year of her age.

Her funeral will take place, from the residence of her father, Mr. Thomas Bell, No. 10 Perry-st., on Saturday morning, March 31, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

GOLDSBROUGH.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 30, after a painful illness, MARGARET GOLDSBROUGH, aged 51 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday next, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, at B. F. Howe's, corner of Bleecker and Green sts.

LOWRIE.—In this City, on Friday, March 0, J. B. LOWRIE, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 166 8th-av., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

VALENTINE.—In this City, on Friday, March 30, after a lingering and painful illness, ADRIANNA, daughter of James and Catherine Valentine, aged 20 years, 9 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 120 East 37th-st.

HYLAND.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 30, JANE M., wife of Rev. P. E. Hyland, aged 25 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 185 West 17th st., this day, (Saturday,) March 31, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MORSE.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 30, after a short illness, MOSES J. MORSE, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Foster Morse, Noble-st., near Franklin-av., Green Point, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 30, MARIA ROBINSON, relict of the late John S. Robinson, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends of her sons, Edward R., Reuben B., James P., and John E. Robinson, also those of her son-in-law, E. R. Cooper, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner Willoughby and Lawrence sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CUSHMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 30, at the residence of H. M. Cushman, Miss CAROLINE THERESA CUSHMAN. Her remains will be removed to Vermont to-day, (Saturday.)

VAN ZANDT.—At St. Anthony, Minnesota, on Thursday, March 22, MATTHEW T. VAN ZANDT, of this City.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, March 31, at 11½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Cars leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FREEMAN.—At Harlem, on Thursday afternoon, March 29, after a lingering illness, LUCRETIA M., widow of Moses Freeman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, 125th-st., Harlem, on Sunday April 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RAYMOND.—At Quarantine, Staten Island, on Thursday, March 29, of hemorrhage of the lungs, HARRIET RAYMOND.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of her father, Wm. Raymond. The relatives of the family are invited to attend.

HAIGHT.—At Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sixth Day morning, 3d month, 30th, SAMUEL HAIGHT, in the 87th year of his age.

His funeral will take place, from his late residence, at 11 o'clock, on Second Day, 4th month, the 2d. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BARTOW.—At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, March 29, ALICE, daughter of Samuel B. and Sarah Trowbridge Bartow, aged 2 years, 10 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Astoria, this day, (Saturday,) March 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Steamer *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock.

DINGEE.—At Piscataqua, N. J., on Wednesday, March 28, LOUISA GLOVER, daughter of Henry A. and Jane A. Dingee, aged 9 years and 8 months.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BROWN.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 27, LEWIS E. BROWN, son of the late John D. Brown, aged 31 years.

RICHARDS.—At Camp Floyd, U. T., on Tuesday, Feb. 21, of ulceration of the bowels, JAMES H. RICHARDS.

HENDERSON.—At Paris, France, on Monday, March 12, WILLIAM HOWARD HENDERSON, eldest son of the late Howard Henderson.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, via Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails for the *Fulton* will close on Saturday, March 31, at 10½ A. M.

The German mail for the *Teutonia*, hence for Hamburg, will close on Saturday, March 31, at 10½ A. M.

A West India mail will be made up on Monday, April 2, for the *Star of the West*, closing at 1½ P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Fulton	Mar. 31	New-York	Havre.
North Briton	Mar. 31	Portland	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Mar. 31	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Manchester	Mar. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	April 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Etna	April 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	April 4	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	April 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Illinois	April 7	New-York	Havre.
John Bell	April 7	New-York	Glasgow.
Arabia	April 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	April 11	New-York	Hamburg.
Adriatic	April 14	New-York	Havre.
Kangaroo	April 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Niagara	April [illegible]	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	April [illegible]	New-York	Liverpool.
Arago	April [illegible]	New-York	Havre.
FROM EUROPE.			
Arabia	Mar. 17	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	Mar. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York
Canadian	Mar. [illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]
Jura	Mar. [illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]
Niagara	Mar. [illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Mar. [illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]
Edinburgh	Mar. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prince Albert	Mar. [illegible]	Galway	[illegible]
Persia	Mar. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teutonia	April [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arago	April 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vigo	April 4	Liverpool	[illegible]
Nova Scotian	April 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
America	April 7	Liverpool	[illegible]
City of Baltimore	April 11	Liverpool	[illegible]
North American	April 11	Liverpool	[illegible]
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Karnak	Mar. 30	New-York	[illegible]
Star of the West	April 2	New-York	[illegible]
Quaker City	April 5	New-York	[illegible]
Matanzas	April 8	New-York	Matanzas.
Cahawba	April 12	New-York	[illegible]
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Northern Light	April 5	New-York	[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 30.—*In steamship Arabia, from Liverpool*—[illegible] Wilkins and lady, Mr. Strange, Capt. Eld[illegible], Brighty, J. Villegas, Barlow C. Homan, Rev. [illegible], Mr. Masterton, R. Rediger, J. Oswin, L. Bach, [illegible] L. Sarmaento, Master T. Bennett, Mr. Lord, J. [illegible], S. Sensheimer, Budding, W. Benjamin, Capt. [illegible], Mr. Gowans, Waterhouse, McCulloch, Albur[illegible], [illegible]land and lady, G. Brey, W. H. Bedeau, H. [illegible], Frankfort, Thomas Grey, A. Greenwood, J. [illegible], Alexander and son.

In ship Parana, from Buenos Ayres—Mr. H. [illegible], E. Brune, E. Jevergy, Mrs. James Cook and [illegible], Mrs. Bridget House and child, Mrs. Ellen Gra[illegible] children, Masters Henry and Albert Ropes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 47 | Sun sets.... 6 23 | Moon sets.... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 13 | Gov. Island. 3 02 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Fulton, Wotton, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Co.; City of Manchester, (Br.,) [illegible]mings, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; F. Cadwallader, Pierce, Baltimore, ——.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandeveer, Philadelphia, ——.

Ships Niagara, Lawrence, New-Orleans, Snow & Burgess; Fairfield, Hull, Charleston, Geo. Bulkley.

Barks F. Deming, Higgins, Para and market, ——; Terese, Foster, St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Clarissa, Pettigrew, Trinidad, Yanaga del Valle & Co.

Brig Lawretta, Jackson, Havana, A. J. Maguire.

Schooners Flavilla, Pinkney, Boston, ——; A. [illegible]ner, Jarvis, St. John, P. R., C. & E. J. Peters; [illegible] Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Bess, Lynch, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; D. Trowbridge, Scofield, Demerara, D. Trowbridge; Alfalfo, Iveson, Gloucester, [illegible]ter; Masonic, Perry, Bathurst, R. P. Buck & Co.; [illegible] Baker, Steelman, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Arabia, Stone, Liverpool March 17, with mdse. and 36 passengers to E. Cunard. March 18, at [illegible] A. M., exchanged signals with Br. ship Alabama, [illegible]. Same day, at 9:30 P. M., off Kinsale, steamship [illegible], from Boston and Halifax. March 29, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], steamship Asia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamship Patapsco, Vail, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Locust Point, French, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool Feb. 17, with mdse. and 220 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Has had a continuation of strong westerly winds.

Ship Jacob Badger, (of Prospect, Me.,) Staples, Bombay 97 ds., with linseed to Peck & Church. Has been 10 ds. N. of lat. 31, with heavy N. W. winds.

Ship Parana, Langston, Buenos Ayres Feb. 7, with wool, &c. to W. W. De Forest & Co.

Bark N. W. Bridge, (of Portland,) Small, Matanzas 22 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 18 ds. N. of Hatteras, with constant northerly gales. Sld. in co. with bark Mary H. Kendall, for Philadelphia, and saw her on 25th.

Bark Lyra, Thompson, Havana 10 ds., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to E. Rubira. Has experienced heavy weather.

Bark Panama, Graves, New Orleans 18 ds., with mdse. to C. R. Green. Has experienced a succession of westerly gales for the last 10 ds.

Bark Uncle Sam, (of Charleston,) Cole, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Bark John Wesley, (of Searsport,) McClure, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Adelaide Pendergast, (of Baltimore,) Wilson, New-Orleans 17 ds., with mdse. to master.

Brig George Albert, Liscomb, Havana 17 ds., with sugar and tobacco to E. Rubira. Has experienced very heavy weather. March 13, John Proyer, the cook, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Brig Hidalgo, (of Machias,) Whittemore, Taza, Cuba, March 11, with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Mayhew. Sld. in co. with bark Nariona, for New-York.

Brig Alamo, (of Machias,) Ingall, Black River, Jam., March 11, with logwood, to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Brothers, Blaisdenn, Mobile 18 ds., with salt to H. C. Hardy & Co.

Brig Mecosta, Haynes, Nuevitas March 14, with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig G. W. Barter, (of St. George, Me.,) Gilchrist, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Flight, (Br.,) Kenney, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Frederick Eugene, Crocker, Richmond, Me., 2 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. H. S. Boynton, (of Trenton, Me.,) Grindle, Galveston 34 ds., with sugar, &c. to N. H. Brigham. She has had a succession of heavy weather the entire passage; lost deck-load of molasses.

Schr. B. Watson, (of Philadelphia, 3 masts,) Willeby, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to P. N. Spofford. Experienced heavy weather off Hatteras.

Schr. Montezuma, (of Orland,) Turner, Cienfuegos 30 ds., with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Spray, (Br.,) Shaw, Cornwallis, N. S., 20 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Pharo, Virginia, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Danvilla, Chester, Richmond 4 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Taylor, Taylor, Hatteras Inlet 4 ds., with shingles to master.

Schr. Howard, Howard, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. E. & R. Stellman, Hunter, Hatteras 4 ds., with grain to master.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Booth, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr Edward M. Clark, (3 masts,) Clark, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Lewis Mulford, Doyle, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Stoddard & Clark.

BELOW—Brig Wm. Mason, 21 ds. from Cardenas—By pilot boat Nettie. Also, 2 brigs unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, March 30, sunset.—Three brigs off the Highlands bd. in. No other vessels in sight. Wind light, S. W. Weather hazy.

SANDY HOOK, March 30, sunset.—One ship going up the Swash Channel, in tow of the Yankee; nothing else in sight. Wind light, W. S. W. Weather hazy.

FORT LAFAYETTE, March 30, sunset.—Ship Alice anchored below the Narrows, bd. out. No other vessels in sight. Wind light, S. W. Weather very hazy.

NEWPORT, March 30.—Arr. schrs. Marblehead, Ingraham, from Rockland for New-York; Rough and Ready, Robbins, do., for Philadelphia; Adeline, [illegible], from Boston for Baltimore; Julia Newell, Cushing, from Portland for City Point; Arnon, Crosby, do. for Washington; Henry Payson, Crowell, from Boston for Baltimore; Arcularius, Newcomb, do. for Philadelphia; Mary Johnson, Nickerson, do. for do.; Sarah Elizabeth, Kelley, do. for New-York; Hurd, Harding, from Chatham for do.; Virginia, Stubbs, from Boston for Tangier; Sprightling Sea, Myrick, do. for Norfolk; J. S. Barnes, Martin, from Portland for Richmond; Planet, Harding, from New-Bedford for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Arr. [illegible] brig Ashy, Kingston, from Jamaica, Alfred, Exall, from Cardenas. Bark Mary H. Kendall, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, ashore at Cold Springs Bar, got further ashore on the beach last night, the cargo being thrown overboard. Steamers have been dispatched for assistance.

SAVANNAH, March 30.—The steamer Parkersburgh, at this port, reports, 8 miles S. of False Cape, a schooner ashore, and five miles outside of the Cape a large ship ashore with a lighter and tug alongside, probably the Robert Treat, before reported. Arr. brig Josephine, from the Carribean Sea; brig St. Agnes and schr. Jas. Barrett, from Cardenas.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Invincible was, this morning, taken on the Great Balance dock for examination, she having, on Tuesday night, while lying at her berth, Pier No. 31 E. R., been run into by one of the Catherine Ferry boats, and had her stern stove. Her stern-post is supposed to be started. The ship Black Prince was also taken on the large Sectional dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

Spoken, &c.

Andes—bark, of Harpswell, from Trinidad for New-York, March 12, lat. 29 06, lon. 73 40.

Clara—schr., of Bradford, Eng., from Messina for New-York, who refused to take a pilot March 28, lat. 40 24, lon. 71 10, by pilot-boat J. M. Waterbury No. 10.

E. G. Barney—ship, strg. N., was seen March 28, lat. 36 28, lon. 72 30.

Elvira—schr., from Rockport for Savannah, March [illegible], lat. 38 21, lon. 76 17.

Fair Wind—ship, strg. W., was signalized Feb. [illegible], lat. [illegible] 17 S., lon. 30 13 W.

Isabel—bark, of Warren, stnd. S. W., was passed March 24, lat. 34 16, lon. 73 [illegible].

J. K. Marvel—schr., stnd. westward, was signalized March 21, lat. 34 10, lon. 73 [illegible].

J. P. Day—schr., stnd. W., was signalized [illegible] March 23, lat. 35, lon. 72 50.

Kathay—ship, hence for London, was signalized March 10, lat. 45 16, lon. 44.

Martha Nichols—brig, from Cienfuegos for New-York, March 27, lat. 38, lon. 71 40.

Minnie—Han brig, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, March 12, lat. 29 lon. 79 50.

Peri—brig, of Portland from Cardenas, was signalized March 16, lat. 32 40, lon. 77 57.

Storm King—ship, strg. E. S. E., was signalized March 28, Sandy Hook brng. W. N. W. 100 miles.

Sea Breeze—bark, from New-Orleans for Genoa, March 8, off Cape Florida.

Uranus—brig, from Mansanilla for Boston, March [illegible], lat. 35 20, lon. 73 10.

Wave Crest—bark, strg. E., was signalized March [illegible], lat. 39 20, lon. 71 06.

Westmoreland—ship, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, March 18, lat. 26, lon. 80.

Wanata—ship, from Mobile for Liverpool, was signalized, March 10, off Florida (Biscayne) Light.

Wanderer—ship, from Callao for New-York, was leaking badly, making 8 inches water per hour, Feb. [illegible], 20 34 S., lon. 31 20 W.

Winged Racer—ship, hence for Hong Kong, 29 ds. out, all well, March 2, lat. 12 32 S., lon. 36 54.

Zumuri—bark, from Matanzas for New-York, was signalized March 15, lat. 31 10, lon. 78 30.

Zidon—bark, from Cienfuegos, March 18, off Carysfort Reef.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, March 14, brig Curlew, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Trade Wind, hence, just arrived, and others as before reported.

At Taza, Cuba, March 11, bark Pentucket, Leighton, for New-York; brig Caroline Norton, do., 20th; schr. Louisa A Johnson, Ellis, do., ldg.

At Black River, Jam., March 11, ship Champion, Bath, ldg. for Liverpool.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia---Intelligence to March 17.

THE AFFAIRS OF CENTRAL ITALY.

The Annexation of Savoy---Official Proclamations---Debate in Parliament---Sentiments of the English Press.

Condition and Prospects of the Chinese Difficulty.

Miscellaneous---Commercial and Financial.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing two days later news.

The steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, touched at Queenstown on the morning of the 15th, and arrived at Liverpool at 6:30 on the 16th inst.

The *Vigo*, from New-York, reached Queenstown on the evening of the 15th, and Liverpool on the following day at 5 P. M.

The *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 16th.

The London journals are discussing the Italian question and the annexation of Savoy,—most of them regarding the latter as a subject of very great importance on account of its indications as to the future policy of France. The London *Post* thinks that, if the leading European States should be resolute in resisting the project of annexation' France "would probably consent to the establishment of Savoy as an independent State. What is positive is, that France will never consent, under any circumstances, to the retention of what are called the French Slopes of the Alps by Sardinia, enlarged, as she will be, to a Power only inferior to Prussia."

The London *Times*, of the 17th, announces the death of M. JULLIEN, as follows: "We hear that the eminent musician, M. JULLIEN, in whose behalf a subscription was being collected, is no more. He died, we believe, yesterday, in a lunatic asylum in Paris." M. JULLIEN had previously attempted to commit suicide.

We give below copious extracts from our correspondence and exchanges:

THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.

Interesting Debate in the House of Commons—Position of Germany.

In the House of Commons on the 15th, the following debate took place:

Mr. KINGLAKE—Before the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs answers the question which has just been put, I shall take the liberty of asking the question of which I have given notice—namely, whether there is any objection to lay upon the table of the House the answer of the noble lord to Lord BLOOMFIELD's dispatch of the 3d of March, respecting the proposed annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. I do not desire to read Lord BLOOMFIELD's dispatch, but to point the attention of the House to the attitude which Prussia has taken in the present European crisis, as indicated in that communication. Baron SCHLEINITZ, the Prime Minister of Russia, stated to Lord BLOOMFIELD that in all Germany *there was but one opinion as to the character of this intended annexation*; that for a time his Prussian Majesty had trusted the statement made by the Emperor in his Milan proclamation, but that he now saw the time for maintaining silence had passed. The dispatch concludes by saying that the Aaron had declared the policy of Prussia to be decidedly opposed to this annexation, and had given his opinion that France must now be called on to refrain from taking any further step until a conference of the Powers shall be held. I confess I read that dispatch with great pleasure, and I may be permitted to say that it indicates an intention on the part of Prussia to take a step as nearly as possible identical with that which I ventured to indicate by the notice which I gave last week. I cannot but regard this as an overture of great importance, and one which I trust may be looked back upon in later times as the commencement of the pacification of Europe. [Hear, hear.] Not only is the dispatch itself significant, but the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs must be aware that its production and publication is also a matter of deep importance. That dispatch is dated the 3d of March; some of the papers contained in the volume of correspondence delivered to this House date down to as late a period as the 9th inst., but they do not include the answer which the noble lord must have given to the dispatch in question. I have, therefore, to ask whether it will be convenient for the noble lord to lay that answer on the table of the House; and I trust when we see it we shall be able to say that it was a reply worthy in every way of the spirit in which this overture on the part of Prussia has been made. [Hear, hear.] I have not given notice of an intention to ask the noble lord for any general information with respect to this pending question of the annexation of Savoy and Nice, because I felt sure that without notice from any member of Parliament he would know that any information which he might be able to give this House would be received with grateful satisfaction. On Tuesday last the noble lord at the head of Her Majesty's Government gave us a right very strongly to hope—and I think, considering the relation between the two countries, a right also to expect—[hear, hear]—that *the proposed annexation would not take place without France consulting—and seriously consulting*—[*cheers*]—*the other Powers of Europe*. I trust the noble lord may now be able to say the expectation he then held out has not been falsified; that the rumors of the last two days are inconsistent with the truth; and that it is not the fact, in spite of all which he has said, that the Emperor of the French is proceeding to this annexation without consulting the great Powers of Europe, [hear, hear,] and that he is on the point of including in the territory of France the districts of Chablais, Faucigny, and Genevois, contrary to the express promise which he has made, and the proof of which is to be found in the correspondence that has been delivered to the House. I trust the information which the noble lord may give us will be of such a character as in some degree to remove the anxiety which is at present felt. [Cheers.]

Sir R. PEEL—Perhaps before the noble Lord answers the question of my honorable friend, the member from Bridgewater, he will allow me to say that the information of what is taking place in Europe is seriously true, and to ask him whether, in addition to this dispatch of Lord BLOOMFIELD, which certainly contains intelligence of a very remarkable character, he is also aware of a danger which threatens the independence and neutrality of Switzerland. [Cheers.] I am very loth again to trespass on the attention of the House with regard to this subject, but I feel that we have arrived at a period when it is absolutely necessary we should give utterance to some expression of opinion on this question. More than that, I believe I state the opinion, not only of every gentleman in this House, but of every man of feeling in the country, when I say that we ought to declare the sentiment by which we are all animated—that not only has an outrage been inflicted on the public mind of Europe, but that it is particularly directed against the Government of this country. [Cheers.] We have been over and over again told there was no danger that the Emperor of the French would proceed to the extremities which he now threatens; over and over again in these dispatches we find assurances that without consulting the Powers of Europe nothing whatever would be done. Now, I myself am in receipt of a telegram from Anneci, which states that these Provinces have been so worked upon and harassed, and that the people from one end of the country to the other are so divided—[hear, hear]—that the municipalities of each district are perfectly ready to vote in favor of annexation to France—and why? Because all kinds of terrorism have been used—[cheers]—such as were employed in the time of the first French revolution to excite the population—poor, innocent, primitive people, as every person knows they are—[cheers]—who really do not understand duplicity and art—and to lead them to believe that if they annex themselves to France no danger will result, but otherwise the most serious consequences will ensue. [Hear.] The dispatch to which my honorable friend has called attention is one of the greatest importance. He did not read any passage in it, but, if the House will allow me, I will just touch upon one expression, because it shows that the Cabinet of Prussia has taken up a dignified attitude, which I hope, and, indeed, have every reason to believe Her Majesty's Government are desirous of emulating. Lord BLOOMFIELD says in his dispatch, "Baron SCHLEINITZ appears to have stated to the French Minister that *in Germany there was but one opinion of determined opposition to the project of the annexation of Savoy*. Baron SCHLEINITZ seems also to have observed to the French Minister that during the war the present Prussian Government had been the means of restraining the violent feeling which had been excited in Germany during the Italian war, and by so doing had made themselves very unpopular; but that it must not be considered now, with regard to the question of Savoy, that if they remained silent at the present moment their silence meant indifference, for they should view that absorption with the greatest distrust." [Hear.] The noble Viscount at the head of the Government told us the other night that the war in Italy was part of the Emperor's policy for freeing that country, but it appears from this extract that the opinion in Germany about it was not so favorable. But if Prussia views this absorption with great distrust, surely this country is entitled to view it in the same light, and not only this country, but every country, is bound to give a firm and determined opposition to this policy of annexation, which, as Lord DERBY well observed last night, is now commenced on the improbable pretext of danger to France from the proximity of a Kingdom of 9,000,000 inhabitants,—*a pretext which may be used very soon as an argument for annexing the Rhine Provinces and Belgium*. [Hear, hear.] Is the House aware of what is now going on on the frontiers of Belgium? There are newspapers on the frontier—one in particular, the *Journal de Mons*—which advocate openly the annexation of Belgium to France, which tell the people that if they could do away with the *douaniers* great facilities for trade and great commercial advantages would follow. This is an underhand, ungenerous policy, in which every Power in Europe is directly interested, and which they ought to endeavor to curb with a vigorous and powerful hand. [Hear.] I cannot refrain from making some allusion to Sardinia in this matter. [Hear.] The noble Viscount the other night paid a very flowing compliment to M. DE CAVOUR, and he is a man whom I believe almost everybody believes to be a disinterested statesman and generous patriot; but in reading his dispatch no one who has watched his conduct can deny that his wish has been not only to deceive Her Majesty's Government, but also to play a mock dignified part, which is quite unworthy of the influence he might have exercised at this moment. [Hear, hear.] His expressions are really very curious. As everybody knows, he has disclaimed any engagement or any disposition to part with Savoy. In his dispatch to Chevalier NIGRA, his Minister at Paris, he says, "the Government of His Majesty would never consent, even with a view to the greatest advantages, to cede or exchange any portion of the territory which has formed for so many ages the glorious appanage of the House of Savoy." Fine words indeed, and if he had acted up to them he would have had all Europe with him; [hear;] but then he goes on to say, "the King's Government cannot refrain from taking into consideration the changes which the events that have taken place in Italy have caused with respect to the people of Savoy and Nice." The same thing he said to Sir JAMES HUDSON. "Count CAVOUR came to me," writes Sir JAMES HUDSON, "and repeated to me what he had stated before, that Sardinia was under no engagement to cede, sell, or exchange Savoy, or any other part of the King's dominions." But Count CAVOUR ends with this remarkable expression, "The question is one for Savoy, not for the rest of the kingdom," though he had not long before written that Savoy was "the most glorious appanaae of the kingdom." [Hear.] I say, *this is not a Sardinian question, it is not a French question, it is a European question*. [Hear, hear.] The question is not now whether Savoy shall be incorporated with the French dominions; it is not whether the King of Piedmont can yield up the appanage of the House of Savoy—the inheritance of his ancestors, which has been consecrated by so many generations of honorable exploits—but it is whether, after the King of Sardinia has enjoyed ever since 1815 all the advantages which the reannexation of Savoy conferred on him, and it must be recollected that at that period the Sardinian Monarch received from the European Powers 10,000,000f. to fortify the country against France—Europe will allow him to cede that territory to France by a private arrangement depending on the disposition of Italy. [Hear, hear.] I say such a policy is unworthy of the Government of *il Re gualantuomo*. [Hear, hear.] "Perish Savoy," said the hon. member for Birmingham the other evening. It has perished. I hope the honorable gentleman is satisfied. [Cheers.] We shall have "Perish Switzerland" next, and "Perish all the liberties of Europe." [Cheers.] The honorable member laid it down that, after all, the map of Europe, as regarded the limitation of the States of Europe, was not worth a moment's consideration; and he turned round to me and my honorable friend here, and asked us, "Is what you want to settle the map of Europe?" My answer is, that we don't want to settle the map of Europe, but we don't want to unsettle it. [Hear, hear.] We don't want to recommend the Government to pursue a course opposed to the interests of the country, but we want to check and curb a policy on the part of France which is daily tending to outrage public opinion and to violate the received and acknowledged interests of Europe. [Hear, hear.] When my honorable friend and I took up this question some time ago, we were told that we exaggerated its importance to England and Europe, and that beyond a formal protest England had nothing to do with it. Time has shown the gravity of the question. [Hear, hear.] When we are told that we are advocating the interests of Savoy and Switzerland, to the detriment of other more important interests, our answer is that we would scorn to advocate interests which are opposed to the general interests of mankind, and that in advocating the cause of Savoy and Switzerland we are, in fact, advocating the cause of Europe, and that if you allow this state of things to continue most grave consequences will ensue to Europe. I want Her Majesty's Government to protest in a manly, straightforward way against the conduct of France. [Hear, hear.] That protest will ring far beyond the walls of this House. *You will rally Prussia, Germany, nay the whole of Europe round you, and you may, perhaps, save millions of treasure and thousands of lives by such a course*. [Hear, hear.] I ask this House to protest against the conduct of France. I protest against it here, and I appeal to Europe in vindication of a system which the honorable member for Birmingham has condemned, but which has worked well for very nearly half a century. I denounce that policy in the face of this House, *and I warn you that this union of Savoy with France not only affects the future interests of Savoy and Switzerland, but it is the first step, the first act of conspiracy against the liberties of every European State*. [Cheers.]

Lord J. RUSSELL—My honorable friend, the member for Bridgewater, has asked for the production of the answer to the dispatch from Lord BLOOMFIELD of the 3d of March, with respect to Savoy. That dispatch contained an account by Lord BLOOMFIELD of a conversation between Baron SCHLEINITZ, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Prussia, and the French Minister; and, therefore, as containing no representation to the British Government, did not call for an answer from me. We have, however, been in continual intercourse with the Government of Prussia, and I have more than once had conversations with Count BERNSTORFF, the Prussian Minister in this country; and I am able to state that *the Government of Prussia and ourselves are entirely agreed on the view which we take of the proposed annexation of Savoy*. [Hear, hear.] I do not know that I could in March have said, or that it was needful to say, more than I said both in July of last year and in January of the present. [Hear, hear.] We have, as is shown by the papers, expressed at Berlin and Vienna and at St. Petersburg, our objections to the annexation of Savoy, leaving them to take what part they should think right upon this question of European interest. I cannot say that I have heard from Vienna any satisfactory account as to any steps that the Government of Austria will take upon this subject. *There are reasons which members of this House will easily imagine, why Austria should not be particularly zealous in a matter of this kind, when the dominions of the King of Sardinia are affected, she having herself, both in Lombardy and Tuscany lost dominions belonging either to herself on to members of the Royal family*. It is a month since I communicated with Vienna, and a week afterwards I made similar communications to St. Petersburg, and it certainly is a disappointment to Her Majesty's Government that, considering that so long a time has elapsed, and that annexation has, as it were, been impending during all this time, we have not received any notice of intelligence that any strong remonstrance against the annexation is intended to be made by those Governments. The language of Count CAVOUR has been, I think, a good deal of the character described by my honorable friend the member for Tamworth, because, while he continues to say, as he said some time ago, that the King of Sardinia would not cede, or sell, or exchange Savoy, he goes on in the latter part of his dispatch to say that *if the people of Savoy are disposed to belong to another empire, and be under another sovereign, however the King of Sardinia might regret it, he should have no objection to their obtaining their wish*. Now, I certainly conceive that that is a very extraordinary and a very unnecessary declaration. We know very well that there have lately been and are countries which have felt themselves so oppressed by their Governments, or have had such different views of policy from those entertained by other Governments, that they have wished to sever their connexion with their sovereigns; but we have never heard that of Savoy, nor, that I am aware of, has there till lately been any indication that the people of Savoy wished to sever their connection with, or abjure their allegiance to, the House of Savoy. It is, therefore, a singular, I should say an unprecedented thing, for a sovereign to say, "These subjects of mine are much attached to me; I value them very much. At the same time, if they wish to dissolve their allegiance and belong to some other country, I can have no objection to their doing so." *It looks as if the King of Sardinia was not very unwilling to sever the connection*. Now, Sir, I must say that our position must be a good deal influenced by these different things. If the great Powers of Europe which were to be consulted, if Austria and Russia feel no great interest in that question; if Prussia and Great Britain are the only Powers that do feel any interest in it, and if the King of Sardinia on his part is apparently willing to yield this territory, *it certainly does become very difficult to make any opposition to that act*. But, Sir, there is another matter which I am going to state to the House, because after the questions which were asked of me by a noble lord not now present, I think I ought to state to the House what is my impression as soon as I have received a decided impression upon the subject. There was delivered to me yesterday a dispatch from M. THOUVENEL to Count PERSIGNY laying the case of the annexation of Savoy before Her Majesty's Government for their consideration. The dispatch is a very temperate one. It abjures altogether the notion of natural boundaries, and states the case as *one of a special interest arising from special circumstances—viz., that the position of Italy is changed; that the position of France is thereby made worse, and that therefore this is a special case which deserves the special consideration of Europe*. But, although it is stated in the dispatch that this question is submitted to the wisdom and equity of Europe, I must say that, taking the whole dispatch together, including the statement that it is a necessity for France and for her security that she should have this provision, she can hardly be justified in saying that the Powers of Europe are to be consulted, and that by their verdict the French Government mean to abide. [Hear, hear.] I have not yet laid this dispatch before my colleagues. I am telling the House at once all I know upon this subject. The Cabinet will no doubt consider gravely and maturely what answer shall be given. The whole of this dispatch, and especially that part of it which relates to the question of Faucigny and Chablais, is one of such gravity and importance that I will not say more about it at present than that it requires the most serious consideration. [Hear, hear.] As soon as I am in a position to answer it, and Her Majesty has approved the answer, I shall lose no time in laying the dispatch before this House. [Hear, hear.]

Position of England on the Savoy Question.

From the Times.

Well, at last, it seems, we are all agreed—all, at any rate, except Mr. HORSMAN, who still wants a hostile confederacy against France. By little and by little, after much talk, and arriving from different quarters of the compass, we have all come to the same conclusion—*that Savoy is not worth going to war about*. Upon this point, with the exception of the aforesaid Mr. HORSMAN, the House of Commons is now unanimous. What we have been saying daily for the last month, the House of Commons agreed to as its unanimous verdict last Tuesday. One question more only remains. If it is not worth while to go to war to prevent the annexation of Savoy, *is it worth while to create bad blood and ill-feeling between us and our neighbors by railing about it?* We submit that it is not. M. THOUVENEL is about to draw up a dispatch addressed to the Imperial representatives at the Courts parties to the treaties of 1815, explaining the wishes of the Imperial Government, and the reasons why it is considered that those wishes should be acceded to. It was proposed that this dispatch should leave Paris to-day, and this, when received, will be the Emperor's mode of performing his promise of consulting the great Powers. We hope our Government will not, when this dispatch is received, wander into any irritating correspondence upon this matter; but that, while expressing their deep regret at the course the Emperor has chosen to pursue, and warning him of the ill effect it will produce in Europe, they will frankly accept the position, and give themselves no further trouble, except to obtain such securities as may render this spoliation as little destructive as possible to the neutrality of Switzerland. If there were good cause for a serious quarrel with France, the *Times* would not be true to its traditions if it were backward to sound the clarion. But the man must be a leech to call for blood in such a cause as this. The milk is spilt; why cry any more about it?

The Savoy Question—Position of France after Annexation.

From the London Daily News.

It was impossible that the grave statement we published yesterday, in the form of a telegram from Turin, should not make a deep and painful impression. It is stated, and there is too much reason for believing without exaggeration, that the Sardinian Government, under the severest pressure of France, has consented to the demand of the Emperor to effect the cession of Savoy and Nice by a special treaty, to be concluded between France and Piedmont. When the treaty has been made, but not before, a vote of "the Municipalities" will be permitted, and the two contracting parties will afterwards communicate to the European Powers "the nature of and motives for this territorial arrangement between them."

Under this arrangement all the passes of the Alps will be possessed by France, which will also obtain the districts of Chablais and Faucigny to the south of the Lake of Geneva. We wish to speak circumspectly of an announcement which we cannot but regard in its present form as, in *its ultimate and necessary consequences, the most serious that has been made to Europe since the fall of the great Napoleon* We are thankful to remember that telegraphic messages are in their nature defective from conciseness, and that possibly there may be something untold which may modify the general character of the reported treaty. We remember, too, M. THOUVENEL's positive declaration to Lord COWLEY, on the 5th of last month, that in seeking guarantees for her own safety, France had no intention of violating the guarantees which Europe had thought it necessary to take for her own safety, and that "in the opinion of the French Government it would be well that the districts of Chablais and Faucigny should be united permanently to Switzerland." Unhappily this recollection brings no assurance, while it suggests the question whether the arrangement now reported has not been prepared with exhaustive perfidy. That arrangement combines and includes nearly every kind of aggression stigmatized by public law and public morality. Piedmont is stripped by a friend and ally; but, friends as we are of that State, we conceive that that is the least of the mischiefs of annexation The Savoyards are robbed of their dearest and most undoubted rights. For the King of Sardinia can give away no more than he has in them. They are his liege subjects, not his bondsmen, and when he surrenders his claim to their loyalty they ought to be free to choose their destiny. We have no doubt that, upon an intimation from Turin that they were free to choose, many of them, those especially who inhabit the valleys which slope from Mount Cenis towards France, would readily join that empire. That is also the opinion of Sir JAMES HUDSON, our Minister at Turin. But the inhabitants of Upper Savoy, the valleys of which open towards Switzerland, have different interests. The people of Chablais and Faucigny export their wheat, their wine, their wood, their cattle, all they have to sell, to Geneva and the Canton of Vaud. Ten thousand Savoyards are established in the Canton of Geneva as artisans. As many more in the towns and valleys of the Canton of Vaud. In Upper Faucigny two thousand workmen are employed by the watchmakers of Geneva. They desire union with Switzerland. They petitioned for it to the Great Powers in 1814. They have held public meetings for it since the beginning of the year, and it is just because they wish it that LOUIS NAPOLEON has taken effectual measures to deprive them of that free voice in the decision of their destiny which was promised them in Count CAVOUR's dispatch of March 2.

It is, however, in its relation to the position which France has by that act taken up towards Europe that the annexation of Savoy in its entirety is most menacing. The Emperor of the French, in taking possession of Haute Savoie, pushes the wedge of his forces between Piedmont and Switzerland, advancing towards the Valais, and embracing the Western Cantons of Switzerland in the arms of his power. The position of Switzerland is thus made most critical—the Republic being threatened in its independence and neutrality. In Switzerland the strongest feeling prevails on this subject. The Swiss, brave as they are, are a peaceful people. They are not men to sit down quietly when their rights are attacked; the last time Europe heard of them in that situation, in the Winter of 1856, they placed on foot within a month an army of 200,000 men, well provided with artillery, and prepared to encounter one of the first Powers in Europe. Yet the policy of Switzerland is not aggressive, and it was one of the few wise acts of the Congress of Vienna, that, not being able to give the Republic a political frontier on the southwest coinciding with the line which would have served best for a military frontier, it supplied the deficiency by neutralising Upper Savoy. It did so partly in the interest of Switzerland, that its shepherds might not be compelled to maintain a large force under arms, exposing the Republic to the temptation of taking part in the wars of its neighbors. But it was equally impelled to this course by regard for the general security of Europe. The wants and interests of Europe change, and no power on earth can help treaties changing with them. But here is a want, permanent, solid, legitimate, essential—the need of the Swiss to be able to live independent and neutral, without the burden of a large standing army. The Emperor of the French has decided that they shall be deprived of the guarantees of that privilege. He can allege no want of natural boundaries here; the frontier of Upper Savoy projecting like a tongue between Switzerland and Piedmont forbids the argument. The annexation of Chablais and Faucigny is an act of sheer rapacity. It is impossible to doubt that its consequences will be of the gravest character. They may be delayed, but they cannot be prevented. Henceforth not even the most sanguine will be able to believe in the maintenance of peace. Europe has to reckon with a power which tramples upon the most sacred rights, and has cast off respect for everything but material force. Sooner or later Europe will find itself compelled in self-defence to confine this Power within the limits of law. It is not for us to put ourselves forward in that inevitable combination, but, whenever the time comes, the Emperor of the French will perhaps remember the friendly advice he received from a country which has earnestly desired and still desires to be his best friend, but which will never consent to be an accomplice in a policy of spoliation.

PROCLAMATIONS.

The following is the text of the proclamation that the Governor of Chambéry has caused to be placarded in all the communes of the province:

INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCE OF CHAMBERY:

Sent by the Government of the King for the purpose of drawing closer the ancient ties that unite you to the Monarchy, I could not foresee events which are novel to me, and which render the accomplishment of my mission so difficult.

For some time past a silent agitation has possessed the minds of the population of Savoy. This agitation was caused in the first instance by the question, raised by the Press, of territorial readjustment (*remaniements*,) and next by the recent publication of official documents which have given rise to a painful anxiety as to the fate of your noble country.

Deeply interested in your destiny, the Government of the King, which has never departed from the path of justice and loyalty, before forming any resolution will appeal to a sincere manifestation of the wishes of the people in such legal form as the Parliament of the Kingdom may establish.

You will then be called upon to choose between this ancient monarchy of Savoy, to which an old-standing affection and an unbounded devotion unite you, and that nation which has so many claims on your sympathies, whether on the ground of vicinage or on that of recent benefits conferred.

Lively as would be the regret that the King would feel, should the Provinces which have been the glorious cradle of the Monarchy decide to separate themselves from the rest of the State, he would not refuse to recognize the value of that manifestation expressed in a legitimate and regular manner; but our magnanimous King would indeed be greatly afflicted if, in loyally appealing to your wishes, disorders should arise and disturbances were to interfere with the solemn manifestation frankly demanded of you, and at the same time hinder a real knowledge of your wishes.

Prepared to maintain order and due respect for the law, I shall, under all circumstances, count on that calm and tranquil attitude which becomes a people who are to decide on the fate of their country.

The Governor, ORSO SERRA.

CHAMBERY, March 10, 1860.

The following proclamation has just been published in all the "communes" of the province of Annecy:

THE GOVERNOR TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCE.

The question of territorial readjustment, raised in the first instance by the Press, and recently discussed in official documents, justifies your anxiety respecting the future of your noble country.

The loyalty and justice, however, which have ever characterized the acts of the King's Government should have fortified you against all exaggerated alarm.

Deeply interested with your painful perplexity, I am happy to be able to inform you that you are about to be yourselves the arbiters of your own destiny.

You will be summoned to manifest your wishes in the legal form which Parliament shall determine.

You will have to choose for yourselves between Piedmont, to which the ties of an old standing affection unite you, and that nation which has so many claims on our sympathies from the community of interests created by vicinage and by the generous succor that it gave us during the last war.

Savoyards! I know your sentiments too well to doubt for a single moment that you will bring to this solemn act that spirit of order and moderation of which you have already given so many proofs under other circumstances. If liberty is the most precious element of all deliberation, order is a no less essential condition of all popular suffrage.

Our magnanimous King could alone decide to separate himself from provinces which have been the glorious cradle of the monarchy, in deference to their desire expressed in a peaceable and regular manner.

Nothing would afflict him more than disturbances which should prevent the real will of the population from being ascertained.

Savoyards! You will not give the lie to the past.

You will, I am sure, maintain that calm and dignified attitude which becomes citizens summoned to decide freely on the fate of their country.

MAGGI, Governor.

AFFAIRS IN ROME.

The Trouble with the Students—Political Manifestations—An American Robbed—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, March 10, 1860.

The weather is glorious. Clear, bracing, sunshiny days are the rule, though once in a while a touch of raw, cold wind, or rain, or hail, or even (as yesterday) a faint attempt at snow-flakes, reminds us that March is March the world over, and that he will claim his Divine right in sunny Italy as well as in the regions of his undisputed sway. However, as I said, the weather on the whole has been such as to thank Heaven for—sunshine is good for hope and patience. I think a week of dismal days and moonless nights would have driven patriotism to despair, and ushered in a revolution. As it is, under these skies, we can all "stick it out" a little longer.

I add a word or two to my account last week of the trouble with the students, cautioning you, however, against implicit belief. There is positively no way of being *certain* as to such things here. But I believe the following statement to be correct:

At the Jesuit College *Sapienza* a letter of sympathy with the Pope was circulated among the students. Eight of them (five Romans and three from the Romagna) refused to sign it, saying that they were there to study, and not to meddle in political matters. They were expelled from the College; whereupon the other students protested, and retracted their signatures, on the ground that it was evidently not a *free-will* matter, and they would not be forced. The dispute became violent, and the troops of Gen. GUYON were called upon. At first the General expressed sympathy with the students, but took the eight offenders into custody. Then followed the procession of students to visit him, of which I spoke in my last. It is said that the General, having slept on the matter, and probably consulted with his Jesuit master, received the deputation coldly, said he "could not interfere" any further—in short, would neither let them into prison, nor their companions out!

That is the most probable version. I have patched it up laboriously from different sources, till it may be called the "Mosaic account." As a curiosity, I give you the story which the Jesuits attempt to palm off upon the public. According to their assertion, these eight men went about with daggers, attemping to frighten the five hundred other members of the College from signing the paper. As if this were not sufficiently absurd, they add, that the eight offenders *forged* a counter-letter, with signatures, actually putting to it *seven hundred* false name, although the whole number of students was only five hundred. This story contradicts itself. It is impossible that such knaves should be such fools. (A friend at my elbow suggests that the Jesuits who concocted the account are a living example of *such* "impossibility.")

Yesterday being Friday, all the foreign world went at 12 o'clock to see the Pope pray in St. Peter's, and kiss the toe of the statue of his great predecessor. The Holy Father looked as benevolent as usual, but sad. I thought he walked feebly, and almost tottered. He looks as if he would thank somebody to burn him, or stick a stilletto into him, or martyr him in some way. Poor old man! Martyrdom would be the only thing he could experience consistent with his dignity. Every other path leads to the Valley of Humiliation. ANTONELLI was not one of the Cardinals who knelt behind the Pope. He makes his appearance in public no oftener than is absolutely necessary. Unlike his master, he does not desire martyrdom, and knows that he is much more likely to get it!

The movement against smoking continues in force. One sees plenty of foreigners with cigars and pipes; and no one molests them, (at least in the day time, and in respectable parts of the city,) but the natives abstain with a spirit that reminds one of our own revolutionary days, and the "Boston Tea-party."

An American was robbed of his watch the other day, in broad daylight, and on the corner of the Corso and the Via Condotti, one of the most crowded parts of the city. Two men came up to him, one of whom snatched his watch from his pocket, and ran, followed by the other. The American gave chase, but only succeeded in overtaking the accomplice. Holding him by the collar, he inquired of the crowd where the police office was. Some one volunteered to conduct him there, and led him instead into a labyrinth of dark streets, where his prisoner soon effected an escape, and the outwitted Yankee was left with his trouble for his pains. He was Yankee enough not to make the matter worse by going to the police about it: else he had paid a bill of expenses equal to the value of another watch, and yet never found his lost one. You cannot, in Rome, set a watch to catch a watch.

We had a rumor yesterday and day before, that a revolution had broken out in Naples. It is probably an exaggeration of the fact that many arrests have been made in the past week (a hundred and fifty or more,) among the nobility and prominent citizens. If any popular outbreak did take place, it was suppressed, for the city is "quiet" as—Vesuvius, which is also grumbling, and expected to break out in an eruption.

I see by the *Gazetta di Roma*, that Count BISSINGEN has been superseded in the command of Venice, by the former Governor, Count TOGGENBURG. The significance of this change, taken in connection with NAPOLEON's declaration that the arrangement for the partial independence of Venice has "failed," is not unimportant. GRAF TOGGENBURG is a stern ruler, and will doubtless inaugurate an order of things whose severity, contrasted with the mildness of his predecessor, will say in unmistakable language, that the hope of Reform is dead, and the rule of fear renewed. It is said the Government desire stringent measures with regard to the Theatre, which has been made, oftener in Venice than anywhere else, the scene of revolutionary manifestations. Count TOGGENBURG is the man to crush out *manifestations*; but explosive feelings only gather force by being confined. Had the Romans as good a chance to rebel as the Venetians, I do not think they would wait.

We are waiting with curiosity, here in Rome, to see what impression the Imperial speech will make in Tuscany. If the enthusiasm for VICTOR EMANUEL which recently reigned there, be anything of a guide, it would seem as though the Tuscans were very loth to exchange the hope of such a King for the sway of the Duke of Genoa, five years old, or the Prince LUCIEN BONAPARTE, or any non-Italian sovereign. They have had enough of foreign rule. Meanwhile they go on, just as though the annexation were a completed fact. Everything is done in the name of the King. The National Guard has just taken the new oath, to be faithful to the King, Constitution and Laws. "King and Constitution" are Piedmontese; "Laws" are partly those of Piedmont, partly the enactments of the Provisional Government, partly the still remaining relics of the Grand Ducal code.

If letters are opened at the post-office here, it is probable that this will never reach you. But I believe the Government does not care what goes *from* Rome, unless it returns again. The correspondent of the London *Times* was forced to leave the city not long ago, on account of what he had written. And yet, at the Reading-room, I see English papers with all sorts of articles on the Pope. Italian articles of that kind, however, are more strictly forbidden. So it happens, every day, that we get our most reliable news from the South of Italy, as well as Tuscany and Piedmont, through the *Times* or *Galignani*.

B. W. R.

CENTRAL ITALY.

The Vote in Central Italy—Its Significance and Importance.

From the London Times, 15th.

As far as depends on the vote of the population the fate of Central Italy is now decided. The result of the elections in all four provinces of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, is now sufficiently known. *By enormous majorities, by a vote almost amounting to unanimity, the people have decided for annexation to the Sardinian Kingdom, and have utterly rejected both the claims of their legitimate Sovereigns and the scheme which has been lately put forward by the Emperor of the French.* So important a political act has not been performed since the Autumn of 1852, when the French nation, by a vote almost as decisive, overthrew the Republic, which had been founded less than five years before, and established the Imperial Monarchy which now rules their country. The present appeal to universal suffrage will, however, have the sympathies of Englishmen more than any former display of the kind. It cannot be doubted that the act of the population is sincere. A nation which has suffered more than any other in Europe, the whole of whose modern history has been a long record of oppression,—a nation which has not only never known public liberty and national independence, but whose private life has been embittered and degraded by all that the petty tyranny of Courts and the bad activity of a police can perpetrate, has at length been able to pronounce in favor of union and constitutional government. No one—not even Lord NORMANBY, not even the organs of the Viennese Government—will venture to say that this extraordinary vote does not express the real feeling of the Italian people. There is no question of force or fraud, of terrorized peasants and cheating ballot-boxes. The Pope, the Austrian Press, the Ultra-montane Clergy, and their few sympathizers in this country, will be able to say that the Italian people are mad, possessed, led away by the teachings of atheists and revolutionaries; but they will be obliged to confess that, right or wrong, [illegible] whole mass of them utterly reject the Gove[illegible]t under which they have hitherto lived, and desire to link their fate to that of the monarch against which Austria would willingly let slip the dogs of war, and at whose head the Pope is ready to hurl an excommunication. Where all are so completely in favor of annexation, it is impossible to say that any one province exceeds the other in enthusiasm. But, undoubtedly, the vote in Tuscany and in the Romagna has a greater importance than in the two minor provinces. The French Government had already assented to the union of Parma and Modena with VICTOR EMANUEL's kingdom, and consequently the voting there may be taken as merely formal. The addition of these small States to Piedmont seems to excite no jealousy on the part of the Power which desires the Alps as a protection against a too powerful Italy. Austria has made up her mind not to interfere, the population is known to be friendly to Piedmont, they have no traditions of provincial rivalry to keep them apart, and their addition to King VICTOR EMANUEL's domains may be taken as a matter of course. But we own that we have been much relieved by the approach to unanimity in Tuscany and the Romagna, for the destiny of these provinces still hangs in the balance. The French Emperor cannot be considered to have given up his plan of an independent kingdom in Tuscany and of a Piedmontese regency in the Papal province. If any considerable number of voters had pronounced in favor of these views the destinies of the two provinces might be very doubtful. A party favorable to Papal suzerainty and to a new Duchy of Tuscany would, when disclosed by the ballot-box, have given encouragement to all the enemies of Italian unity. The apparatus for working on continental populations has been carried to such perfection in certain quarters that we may be sure that a fourth, or even a fifth, of the Tuscans or Romagnoli, if supported by France or Austria, would have the power to counteract the wishes of the great majority. But happily, and we should think somewhat to the surprise of the French Government, *the propositions emanating from Paris have found hardly a partisan in the two provinces*. By the telegrams which we publish it will be seen that in Tuscany not one elector in 25 voted for the separate kingdom. The list is made up, with the exception of 108 communes, and stands thus: For annexation to Piedmont, 259,000; for the separate kingdom, 10,729. Now, we do think that this is a most remarkable and important result. Nothing can show the fixed resolution of the Italian people more than the Tuscan vote. The Duchy and its celebrated metropolis have a long and glorious history. Every Florentine has been accustomed to consider his city as a capital, as rivaling Rome in the presidency of Italian cities, as the pure fount of Italian literature, and the classic home of art. Nor has the Florentine jealousy of other cities wholly died out. Many very practical politicians have been in favor of preserving the present Italian sovereignties, and being content with uniting them in something like a federation, and this solely on the ground that neither Milan, Florence, nor Turin would ever recognize the claims of any city but itself to be the capital of the monarchy. This sentiment has been appealed to and encouraged by the manifesto of the French Emperor. Florence has been told that the greatest potentate of the Continent thinks she should still remain a capital city, and that the banks of the Arno should still be honored with the residence of a Court and the throng of visitors from all parts of the world. To give up, or, at least, to stand the chance of giving up all this, and at the same time to offend the master of half a million of men, has been the choice of the Tuscans. They have voted unconditional annexation to Piedmont, and the small minority which has listened to the counsels of M. THOUVENEL only serves to show the preponderance of the opposite opinion. Florence is content to take its rank with the other cities of VICTOR EMANUEL's kingdom in order that the darling object of Italian unity may be attained.

Nor is the result of the elections in the Romagna less noteworthy. In that province of Bologna, which suffered so much from Austrian oppression and priestly mischief, the Pope has received a severe lesson. The votes for annexation to Piedmont are 78,478; for a separate kingdom only 70. In the province of Ferrara 48,000 people voted with the like results. We trust that we now see the end of the Papal pretensions over this province, and that the Ministers of PIUS IX. will learn from the loss of this fair region how necessary it is to rule with wisdom, justice, and mercy. But a year ago the Pope felt himself secure from the anger of his ill-treated subjects. Their complaints and the remonstrances of the world, including the first Catholic Power of Europe, failed to move him. "*Non possumus*" was the answer to every appeal in favor of justice and good government. Now the retribution has come. The territory of St. Peter is rent in twain; in a whole province hardly a fraction of the people can be found to declare in favor of their former ruler, and they leave the spiritual head of Latin Christendom without a regret, to find happiness and prosperity under other auspices.

One remarkable circumstance remains to be noted. *The priesthood seems to have frankly adhered to the popular cause. The peasants, we learn, went in masses to vote for annexation headed by their priests.* We congratulate the Italian clergy on this tardy wisdom. They have learnt, it seems, that no body of men, however well organized, however subtle and energetic, can long control the impulses of a resolute people; and when the folly of resistance is demonstrated the only step is to resign themselves, and endeavor to lead the movement they cannot stem. This acceptance of Italian nationality by the clergy will, we trust, satisfy even Irish Ultramontanes of the uselessness of any further agitation. In no country has the Catholic laity been so besotted as to refuse their sympathies to the Italian people in this long struggle for freedom, and we may hope that the counsels of the Catholic Powers will finally restore religious peace to the enfranchised nation. A great victory has been won. NAPOLEON III., who owes his throne to universal suffrage, and who is now appealing to it in his design of extending his frontier, cannot but recognize the unanimous vote of the Italians, and aid them in bringing to a settlement this dangerous and long-vexed question.

France and Italy—Letter from Walter Savage Landor.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: It is time indeed that you should speak out plainly and be heard to the summit of the Alps. Italy has been thrown into confusion by the insurrection of the people against three oppressors. The two which have been considered the worst have done the least injury. They were not deceivers. They struggled for what had been acknowledged on all hands as their own. Promises were held out to them of self-government. The most enlightened part of the nation proved by its energy and its peaceful demeanor that it merited this blessing; furthermore, it had attained it. Unanimously was it resolved that it would submit to the Government of a native king. It is desired by every portion of the peninsula, and would have been attained before the present day by the Confederacy it had formed if France had been faithful to the most sacred of her engagements. But France has always been the disturber of Italy, and now would again parcel out the land among those who, like herself, had violated the compacts they had made with their subjects. The voice of those subjects has already been audible. Men of property and high station have been elected by them to manage their affairs; they have managed their affairs discreetly. But now, forsooth, the election of them is to be set aside, and time has been given for the priests to exercise an influence such as has been blown away in France by the breath of the Emperor. In a letter of mine which you did me the honor to admit into the *Times* I recorded a few among the many acts of perfidy and violence perpetrated by France under all her various forms of government. She always has been aggressive. It is the interest and the duty of surrounding potentates to provide that she shall not interfere where her interference is not called for. Somewhat of right she had indeed in regard to Modena and Parma, whose princes had sent their armies against her ally; but nowhere else. And now it appears that this very ally himself must surrender the graves and trophies of his family. If he does not he loses his popularity and good name. This also is desirable to France. Europe must see that the only true balance of power can be adjusted by the union of all the Italian States. The commerce of England would be greatly enlarged by it. The Emperor must laugh in his sleeve when his Minister is instructed by him to say that the security of France requires the annexation of Savoy. Neither Italy nor Switzerland would be secure after this annexation. The Swiss are aware of it, and Austria will resist. Are we certain that Russia will assent? Can she approve universal suffrage in an ignorant and indigent populace? If France insists on this, she may insist by a parity of reason on the same in Ireland. If France enlarges her territory in the West, Russia will say her security also requires an accession. The one-headed eagle is stronger than the two-headed, and hovers impatiently with indefatigable wings over the waters of Pola, Cattaro and Ragusa. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

THE PAPAL QUESTION.

Reply of the Papal Government to the French Proposals.

The Brussels *Nord* publishes the chief portions of the reply of the Papal Government to the dispatch of M. DE THOUVENEL respecting the Romagna. The document (says the *Nord*) is too long to give *in extenso*, but we extract those passages which make known the resolutions of the Court of Rome and its secret hopes. Cardinal ANTONELLI commences by denying the motives attributed as the cause of the rising in the Romagna. What proves, he says, that the Romagnoles were not dissatisfied is that the other provinces of the Church did not revolt. *Piedmont is at the bottom of it all.* The Cardinal dwells at great length on this point. He also endeavors to throw blame on France for the campaign in Lombardy, but prudence gets the better of his resentment, and, suddenly coming to the real point in question, he declares that it ought to be well understood that if the Pope rejects the counsels of his protector, it is because he is compelled to do so by a higher principle, and that, moreover, that is not the exact point to be considered, but the promises of assistance given last year, in the month of March, by the Ambassadors of France and Austria.

The Cardinal then continues as follows:

But every one sees that this has nothing to do with the means best calculated to restore the patrimony of the Church in all its integrity to the Holy Father, according to the declarations made at that period.

Relative to that supreme object the past offers many reminiscences which may facilitate the means; the present consists of a refusal of efficacious help. Difficulties are thrown in the way of any one attempting it; detrimental delays are occasioned; advice is given to submit to men who are by no means conciliatorily inclined; reforms are proposed which the Holy Father has first to weigh before God; finally, advice is given to abdicate in part what cannot in any manner be done.

If it was still possible some months back to entertain the illusion of the possibility of pacifying the different States of Italy by means of reforms and concessions, such an illusion can no longer be entertained, since those parties have publicly declared, as in the pretended memorandum of the Government of Bologna, and as one of the chief authors of the revolt has done in a recent pamphlet, that no reform can satisfy them except the full and absolute destruction of the temporal power of the Church. Is it possible, with men so inclined, to come to an arrangement by means of reforms?

Despite all this, the Holy Father has not turned a deaf ear to the proposals of reforms submitted to him by the French Government. He even eagerly welcomed them; he only made one condition—that those reforms should not be contrary to his conscience and to the real welfare of his subjects.

M. THOUVENEL cannot be ignorant of the negotiations which took place at Rome between the Pontifical Government and the French Ambassador, and he must be aware of the result. The Imperial Government was satisfied with it. This is evident, first, from a declaration made by Count WALEWSKI relative to the subject; then, in his dispatch numbered 1,367, dated the 13th of October of last year; and finally by the eagerness shown a few months since by the same Government to behold the said reforms immediately promulgated. The reasons, however, which induced the Holy Father to postpone such a step until the insurgent provinces had returned to order cannot escape any one.

To have acted otherwise would not have been conformable either to the dignity of the Sovereign Pontiff nor suitable to achieve the object in view. On the one hand, it would have appeared as if the concessions were made under pressure, and not voluntarily; on the other hand, there was the danger that the reforms might have been disdainfully received. In either case authority would have suffered.

The French Government understood the strength of this reasoning; consequently, through the said Count WALEWSKI, it made known unto us at that time that it would cease to urge them, as new imperious conjunctures might advise a different course—a prevision which has not been realized. Moreover, the publication of those reforms was not the means to reduce the insurgents of the Romagna to obedience. In their pretended memorandum they stated what they wanted.

But, if the Holy Father can consent that reforms may be spoken of, it is impossible for him to listen to a partial abdication. Motives of a far different bearing than terrestrial interests forbid it. Now, nothing less than a partial abdication is suggested in the letter forwarded from Desenzano under date of the 14th of July of last year. The principal portion of that letter is given textually in the dispatch of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; this seems to denote a renewal of the proposition, or, at least, to make it believed that if the revolt is not suppressed in the Romagna the cause is to be attributed to the refusal to adhere to that proposition. Now, your Excellency will easily understand that a separate administration, with an elective council, with no other dependence upon the Sovereign Pontiff except the nomination by him of a lay Governor and the payment of a tribute, would be equivalent to absolute abdication. There would remain, it is true, a certain suzerainty, but that now-a-days means nothing.

I shall not endeavor to show, as I easily might do, the vain hope of expecting from such a combination a termination of trouble, a guarantee of tranquillity in the other Papal Provinces—the seeds of a future of peace and tranquillity. It is clear that it would be precisely the contrary that would have to be feared. *I shall simply observe that the Holy Father cannot consent to an abdication of any sort whatever, and that he never can do so from the motives indicated in his encyclical letter of the 19th of January last.* He cannot do so because his States are not his personal property, but belong to the Church, for whose advantage they were constituted; he cannot do so, because by solemn oaths he has promised to God to transmit them to his successors intact, as he received them; he cannot do so, because, considering that the motives for giving up the Romagna may be applicable or may follow in other portions of his States, such renunciation would imply, in a certain degree, the renunciation of the whole patrimony of the Church; he cannot do so, because as common father of his twenty-one provinces he must either procure for all the good he destines for the four provinces of the Romagna, or shield the latter from the evils which he should not like to see fall upon the others; he cannot do so, because it cannot be indifferent to him to behold the spiritual ruin of a million of his subjects, who would be abandoned to the mercy of a party which would commence by laying snares for their faith and by corrupting their morals; finally, he cannot do it because of the scandal that would ensue to the detriment of the Italian Princes *de facto* unthroned, and also to the detriment of all Christian Princes and of the whole of civilized society—a scandal which could not fail to arise when the felony of a faction is seen crowned with such success.

PIUS VI., having in vain attempted to defend himself against the arms of a powerful enemy, was compelled to give in to irresistible violence, and, not to see the remainder of his territory invaded by French troops, to resign himself to the abandonment of a portion of his States by the treaty of Tolentino. But, if the different circumstances are considered, it will easily be seen that the same motive which induced that Pope to cede obliges the reigning Pontiff to reply by an absolute refusal. PIUS VI., under circumstances totally different from the present, found himself opposed to an invincible violence and material force; PIUS IX., on the contrary, is struggling with a principle which an attempt is made to enforce. Now, material force is simply a fact—from its very nature it is limited, and is only felt within the circle of its action, beyond which it cannot go. But it is far different as regards principles. From their nature they are universal; they are inexhaustible; they are not limited within a fixed circle of action, but are applicable to all things. Thus PIUS VI. by ceding to material force, might reasonably hope to save the rest of his States, while the reigning Sovereign Pontiff, ceding to a pretended principle, would virtually abdicate the sovereignty of all his States, and would authorize a spoliation against every principle of justice and of reason. Thus it will be seen that the example quoted in the circular leads rather to a conclusion the very opposite to the one aimed at.

Thus, if hitherto no efficacious remedy has been found to put an end to the revolt in the Romagna, the fault must be attributed to others rather than to the Holy Father, who cannot get any aid whatsoever to suppress it, who showed himself quite willing to condescend to the proposal of reforms, only asking to wait for the proper time to introduce them, and who, on the proposal of a partial abdication, could only reply by a refusal, without the example of a Pontiff who ceded to violence and to the consequences of war suggesting to him any other line of conduct.

The reasons given above to demonstrate the impossibility in which the Holy Father finds himself of abdicating a portion of his States show at the same time how unfounded are the astonishment pretended, and complaints made, that in his encyclical letter he brought before the Catholic world, as a religious matter, a question which belongs exclusively to politics, and which consequently ought to be discussed and settled between the Pontifical Government and the Government of France, without any other being allowed to meddle with it. Should the Holy Father be willing to agree to such an overture, it appears to M. THOUVENEL that the negotiations might be resumed; and, although it is rather late, he, nevertheless, does not see any invincible obstacle to such an arrangement.

After stating that, by the separation of the Romagnas, and the disturbances which might be consequent thereupon, the privileges of all Catholics would be jeopardized in the actual order of things established by Providence, insomuch as their chief, without being subject to any human power, enjoys absolute independence in the exercise of his Apostolic ministry, and that the encyclical letter had no other object, the Cardinal concludes as follows:

I do not wish to conclude this dispatch without proposing to you a last consideration touching the impossibility which it is said exists of the Romagnas being restored to the legitimate rule of the Holy Father without foreign intervention, or to keep them without renewed occupation; things which are declared to be impossible, insurmountable. But, if it is true, and it is impossible to doubt it, that the revolt of the four Legations was made and is maintained by a party which owes its power to foreign help, and to hopes of still greater assistance, I do not see why a rebellion made by iniquitous foreign aid should not also be suppressed by legitimate foreign aid. Again, can it be said that aid given by Catholic nations to their common father, and in the interests of the whole Christian universe, can be styled foreign assistance?

Finally, if, on the one hand, the Holy Father is willing to enter into new negotiations on the bases indicated, on the other hand he is firmly resolved (as he has publicly stated, and intends to declare again) to maintain, with God's aid, whose vicar he is on earth, the rights of the patrimony of the Catholic Church, whatever may be the attacks of his adversaries, and whatever may be the opposition which may unhappily be brought against him under the present lamentable conjunctures.

G. Cardinal ANTONELLI.

ROME, Feb. 29, 1860.

Miscellaneous Italian News.

The total result of the voting in Tuscany on the question of annexation to Piedmont, was as follows: Total number inscribed, 386,446; for annexation, 366,571; for a separate kingdom, 14,925; canceled 4,949.

The returns from the Æmilian Provinces are also complete. The numbers in favor of annexation to Piedmont are as follows: The Romagna, 202,659; Modena, 115,621; Parma, 88,511. The number of votes for a separate kingdom had not been yet announced in these Provinces.

Later dispatches say that in the Romagna there were only 224 votes in favor of a separate kingdom.

As the Sardinian Government declared in advance its acceptance of the result of the voting, a rumor was current that Piedmontese troops would forthwith enter Tuscany. Another rumor was, that Prince HUMBERT, eldest son of the King of Sardinia, would be proposed for the Crown of Tuscany.

Letters from Naples recount the arbitrary proceedings of the Government, in the matter of arrests and banishment, which are said to have been on a scale which even the late King would not have attempted. The London *Times* draws an editorial picture of the state of affairs, and remarks that it would be a libel on humanity to suppose that the King's Government can remain unchanged. It thinks the day of retribution is probably at hand, and that another royal fugitive may soon give that warning to kings which has been so often repeated in our times.

The fermentation continued very great in Sicily. At Palermo the prisons were overflowing with the persons arrested.

The British and other Foreign Ministers are said to have remonstrated with the King on the course he was pursuing.

AUSTRIA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

VIENNA, Tuesday, March 13, 1860.

The information recently received from me respecting the intended policy of this Government in the Savoy question is thus confirmed by a semi-official correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette*:

VIENNA, March 8.

Very many conjectures, almost all of which are devoid of foundation, have been made on the subject of the policy of Austria in the Savoy question. The public learned by one of REUTER's telegrams that Count RECHBERG had declared Austria would remain a passive spectator, and enter no protest against the incorporation of Savoy by France, "because the interests of the Empire are not directly affected by the proposed measure." Until now Austria has given no official declaration on the subject in question, but it is known that *she shares the opinion entertained by Russia and Prussia, that the aggrandizement of France by means of Savoy and Nice would form a dangerous precedent. It is, therefore, to be concluded that the Vienna Cabinet is not inclined to agree in the incorporation of Savoy by France.* The application or reference to the great Powers, of which it was the question in the speech of the Emperor NAPOLEON, has not yet been made. In respect to the claims of Switzerland to the neutralized districts of Savoy, it is certain that Austria is fully prepared to support them. The fact is perfectly well known in Paris. The Marquis DE MOUSTIER did not find it very difficult to learn the opinion of Austria in regard to the neutralized districts of Savoy, as Count RECHBERG displayed no reserve on the subject.

The impression that *an attack will be made on Venetia before the year is at an end* is still very strong, but the Austrians are of opinion that the French in Italy will remain passive lookers-on. The Cardinal Archbishop of Olmütz has so distinguished himself by his exertions to raise money for the Papal Government by means of voluntary contributions from the lower classes, that his Holiness has directed his Nuncio to thank his Eminence for his pains, and at the same time to hint to him that a further drain on the purses of the working part of the population may become inconvenient. The Head of the Church proposes that the wealthy Catholics in Austria shall lend his Government a certain sum of money, either at a low rate of interest, or without demanding any interest at all. Bonds for 100 scudi (crowns) will be sold at par to any capitalists who may be desirous to assist the Church. At first the collections for the Papal Government were only made in the churches, but the agents of the Archbishop of Vienna now levy contributions in all the houses, as well in the inner city as in the suburbs. Men and women in the workshops, and boys and girls in the public schools, are also made to contribute to the necessities of Rome; but the former are tired of the thing, and openly declare that it is a matter of perfect indifference to them whether the Church regains the Legations or not. Very many persons of my acquaintance, who are Catholics in the strictest sense of the word, have refused to contribute to the collection which is being made for Rome, "because the system pursued by the clergy is exactly like that which was introduced by the Government when the voluntary National Loan was raised under the immediate superintendence of the *employés* of the Minister of the Interior." He who readily subscribed for a large sum was declared to be a good patriot, but the man who required much pressing was regarded as an evil-disposed person, and treated accordingly.

A person attached to the Court has to-day informed me that the Emperor is resolved not to show mercy to any one who is proved to have defrauded the State during the war. Embezzlement on such a large scale would hardly have been possible if the Press had been at liberty to speak openly. Many months ago there were allusions in my correspondence to the strange doings of the Verona Commissioners during the war, but no Austrian paper dared to repeat after me *that a part of the rags and lint sent to Italy for the use of the army was sold to certain paper manufacturers.* The fact was known to some of the medical men in the hospitals at Verona, and by them communicated to their colleagues in this city.

NAPLES.

Deplorable Condition of Affairs in Naples—Horrible Cruelties of the Government.

From the London Daily News.

On Monday evening Mr. DUNCOMBE asked the Government a question relating to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies that is at the present moment equally grave and seasonable. He inquired whether, since the accession of FRANCIS II. to the throne, "any correspondence had passed between the Government and its representative at Naples relative to the constitution of reforms recommended by England and France in 1856?" Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied that there had been a great deal of correspondence on this subject, which he hoped to lay on the table in a few days. The production of the correspondence will probably have the effect of directing the attention of Parliament to the state of that unhappy country, as well as to the real designs of the Neapolitan Government; and in the present critical state of the southern portion of the Peninsula, this cannot happen too soon.

The letter from Naples we published on Monday confirms the various telegraphic rumors of growing excitement and disturbances in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. As usual, however, of late, the Government and the police seem to be the chief agitators. *They create the terrible conspiracies which are so suddenly discovered, and so promptly and savagely crushed.* One might have supposed that the habitual tyranny of the Government, the ordinary cruelty and license of the Neapolitan police, would have sufficed for all the purposes of despotic severity, without resorting to the miserable expedient of fictitious plots. But the young King FRANCIS, whose accession to the throne excited such ardent hope amongst the noblest and most patriotic of his subjects, proves himself not only a true son of the hated FERDINAND, but a faithful representative of his incorrigible race. He possesses and displays to the utmost extent of his weak nature, the criminal insolence, the bigoted cruelty, and judicial infatuation that have always proved fatal to the Bourbons and broken their power in Europe. The last outrage of the Neapolitan Government on its subjects has astonished those who were familiar with the vindictive excesses of the late reign. Suddenly, without the slightest pretext, without any demonstration or disturbance of any kind having taken place, the public places of Naples on the first morning of the present month, were lined with cavalry, pieces of ordnance were planted at commanding positions, cartridges were distributed to the soldiers, who were kept under arms in the barracks and the streets were patrolled all day by large bodies of police and gendarmes. The city was amazed at these alarming preparations, as there was nothing whatever to explain or justify such a display of military force. The mystery was, however, partially cleared up when, towards evening, the police commenced the work of indiscriminate arrests. The evening before, two distinguished advocates, whose only crime was their known attachment to the Liberal cause, had been seized. Now upwards of twenty additional arrests were made of persons belonging to all ranks, but chiefly to the upper classes. There appears to have been nothing against any of these persons except the fact that they entertained liberal opinions, and were obnoxious to the Government on that account. The old pretext of a conspiracy is, of course, alleged, but there is no evidence to support the allegation; nobody gives it the slightest credit; and it is universally believed that these arrests are simply a new outrage on the part of the Government, designed both to intimidate the public, and put out of the way the few independent citizens who still openly cherish liberal sympathies and patriotic aspirations. From a letter in our columns this morning, it will be seen that the reign of terror which the Government has just inaugurated not only continues, but increases in severity; fresh arrests being daily made, while many of the first victims are already exiled from their native land.

Our correspondent at Naples, writing immediately after these events, says:

"All classes seem to have been perfectly paralyzed by this gross outrage, I will not say upon liberty, but upon common decency. Even Austria would not have dared to commit such an act, for though she is despotic she observes a system. Nor, at the same time, is there, I believe, another people in Europe who would submit without a blow to such gross indignities as are practiced upon the Neapolitans."

This last sentence echoes a charge that has been variously urged against the Neapolitans by their friends and foes. The ardent friends of freedom are sometimes tempted to say: "These people are spiritless and inert, indifferent alike to political liberty and national independence, and more than half deserve their wretched fate." On the other hand, the abettors of despotism convert this alleged apathy to their own purposes. They say: "Is not the tranquillity of the Neapolitan people, at the very time when other parts of Italy are so excited, a decisive proof that the Government, if not the best in the world, is generally liked, and that the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies is, on the whole, in a satisfactory state?" A little reflection will sufficiently show the utter groundlessness both of the praise and the blame, the wanton ignorance, as well as the cruel and willful misrepresentation on which the whole charge rests. That the apologists of the King of Naples should boast of the tranquillity of his subjects is, indeed, the very bravado of insult. The people do not complain, since they know too well that all complaint is not only useless, but a bitter aggravation of their misery. Their silence is that of a noble victim in the hands of pitiless tormentors. Such quietude in a people so ardent and impulsive as the Italians is in itself a fatal sign. Think of the iron force, the constant and cruel constraint required to suppress all signs of life in a nation naturally so gallant and vivacious as the Neapolitan, and the true explanation of the alleged apathy will be at once apparent. The nation does not stir, because it is heavily fettered; it does not open its lips, because every word is followed by a brutal blow that enforces silence, if it does not stun the helpless victim. All who are acquainted with the actual state of the Two Sicilies will at once understand this; but many know little or nothing about the condition of this unhappy people, and it becomes a simple act of justice to explain their position, especially at a moment so critical in the history of their common country.

The population of the kingdom of Naples consists of three classes—the higher, or official class, comprising an enormous body of paid *employés*, more or less interested in the support of the present abandoned dynasty; the lowest class of the poeple, sunk in the slime of ignorance and degradation; and a mixed intermediate class, comprising intelligent citizens of all ranks, professions and occupations. This last class constitutes in strictness of speech the Neapolitan people, being intelligent enough to take an active interest in public affairs, and patriotic enough to cherish an ardent desire for the welfare and prosperity of their country. Their political sympathies are for the most part liberal,—that is to say, they are in favor of equal laws, the regular and impartial administration of justice, the security of the person and of property, and, in fine, of constitutional government, as the best security for these essential requisites of national prosperity. The relation between this large class and the existing government can only be adequately described as one of war, in which actual hostilities are arrested simply by the enormous disproportion between the relative power and available resources of the belligerents. In this unequal contest the advantages are for the moment all on one side and they have been unscrupulously used to paralyze and destroy the other. *The Government has for years past, by every means in its power, both moral and material, waged incessant war against the people, and unhappily with only too much success.* Since the 15th of May, 1848, indeed, when the late King abolished the Constitution he had solemnly sworn to support, the whole course of the Government may be described as one long outrage on the national rights and liberties. Immediately after that lawless act its police machinery was widely extended, and its arbitrary ferocity increased tenfold. If a sigh of complaint or a groan of suffering escaped from any of the victims of this reactionary oppression, it was sure to reach the ears of some Government spy, and to be visited at once with punishment. *Exile, torture and imprisonment were the instruments unscrupulously used to extinguish the little political life that still remained amongst the people.* These instruments have done their cruel and sanguinary work, and we see the result in the ominous tranquillity that reigns throughout the kingdom. All the noblest Neapolitan Liberals are languishing in prison or in exile. The last arrests have secured many of the remaining few whose liberty is considered dangerous to the existing dynasty. But the national life, though paralyzed, is not destroyed, as the Government well knows. The King feels he is not safe, and is, in fact, at this very moment speculating on the desperate chance of being able to join Rome and Austria in one more criminal and impious crusade against law and order, political freedom and human dignity.

Our San Juan Dispute—Condition of the Controversy.

From the Correspondence of the London News.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island.

I have now to take up a far less agreeable subject, San Juan, but I shall touch upon it slightly.

By the determination of the Home Government, we are now, it seems, to have a joint military occupation. The Americans have 90 men on the island at present, and I suppose we shall send an equal number. I stated so many objections to this measure in a former letter, that I shall not take up your space with any more. My own opinion is that the American Government *will continue to express its determination to keep the island so long as they believe that we shall not go to war for it,* and that the moment we remove this belief from their minds, and convince them that we are determined to maintain our rights at all hazards, they will give us up a possession which is of no value, use, or utility to the American nation, but which will be a source of expense to it, a continual cause of annoyance and irritation to us, a constant *menace* in time of peace, and in time of war a key by which they can lock us out of our possessions of a great portion of Vancouver's Island, and out of British Columbia altogether.

I naturally feel very strongly on this matter, and have paid much attention to the question; but, having so fully stated on former occasions both sides of it, I will not at present go into its merits. I wish, however, to express my conviction—a conviction which I share with all the best informed men here—that if our Government shall commit the folly, and be guilty of the weakness of giving up San Juan, unless England shall at the same time or soon after abandon also all her possessions on the Pacific, *the possession of San Juan by America will inevitably lead to a war.*

San Juan American, and Vancouver's Island and Columbia British, are incompatible with peace.

Our Government made a first false step.—namely, to enter upon negotiations before first insisting upon the restoration of the *status quo ante bellum.* All the American troops should have been removed, and then negotiations could have been entered into by the parties upon equal terms. This neglect of our Government will give them more trouble than they foresee and strengthens the pretensions of the Americans.

There are some things in the conduct of the American Government which are very significant, and which have not been brought as they deserve under the notice of the English public. I will mention three facts. In the first place, the Government has not, that I can learn, disavowed Gen. HARNEY's act of invasion, or whatever it may be called. I the next place, Gen. SCOTT certainly did not disavow it when out here; and, in the third place, the cause of complaint was not removed, but still exists; 90 soldiers are still on the island, and Gen. HARNEY still commands them as well as the rest of the force in his military division, of which he is still the chief. We can learn nothing of his recall. Some of his own officers do not believe that he will be removed.

Much has been attempted to be made by the American Government and by the Press of the removal of the great body of the troops from San Juan by Gen. SCOTT, and he made as much of it as he could himself. But what is the fact? On his arrival at Puget Sound Gen. SCOTT found, to his dismay, that Gen. HARNEY's rashness in removing as he did nearly all the troops from Oregon and Washington Territory had left the vast frontier of these two countries entirely exposed to the incursions of the Indians, who are all hostile to the American people. If proof were wanting of the great risks to which the denuding of the frontier posts of their soldiers exposed the citizens of these two extensive countries, the General found it most conclusively in the fact that just before his arrival some of the soldiers in San Juan itself had to be detached to repel an Indian attack upon the village of Whatcom, on the mainland in Washington Territory. Gen. SCOTT, seeing the danger of keeping his soldiers immured in San Juan, hastened to repair Gen. HARNEY's imprudence, and sent them back to their former quarters. This was the true cause and reason of the removal of the greater portion of the American troops. They could not be left to remain any longer away from their different posts without exposing the country to the most imminent risks; and Gen. SCOTT tried to pass off upon us as a concession what was really a necessity of his own position. *I am not aware that the American Government has yet made one step towards an amicable adjustment of our difference with it.* On the contrary, I am informed that the allusion to the affair in the President's Message is not satisfactory.

Gen. TOTTEN, the Chief of the Engineer corps of the American Army, was here the other day on a tour of inspection, to select, it is said, sites on the Sound and elsewhere in this neighborhood eligible for the erection of fortifications.

Loss of Steamers on the American Coast—New Charts Wanted.

From the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

The fact that two fine steamships (belonging to the same Company) have been lost within a few months at no great distance from each other, leads us to offer a few remarks on these deplorable shipwrecks, with the view of attracting attention to the advisability of *laying down a set of courses for ships to traverse, both on the outward and homeward voyage.* This is become the more necessary, since the steamers to and from New-York, Boston, Portland, and Halifax, touch at Cape Race to receive or communicate telegraphic messages. *This emulation to bring or carry the latest news* has led to what may be denominated a coasting trade from New-York to Cape Race of about 1,200 miles. When the New-York steamers struck straight away to the northeast on leaving the United States, or gave the coast a wide berth on their passage out, we never heard of these stranding on reefs or rocks. Steamers left our shores, and did not reach the New World; but the cause of their foundering in mid-ocean is a sealed book, which has not yet been unfolded to us. The *Indian* was lost on the Seal Ledge, near Cape Canseau, at the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia, and the Court acquitted the Master of all blame. Captain SMITH produced his chart to prove that the lighthouse on Whitehead Point was not marked there. Other beacons, erected within a few years, may cast their warning light to sea, whose whereabouts may not be laid down in any charts. Here, in England, lights, buoys and beacons are changed, or set up, without masters of ships being apprised thereof. The Scotch and Irish Boards advertise these alterations, and do their utmost to avert danger; but, beyond printing a few slips, and sending them round to the Custom-houses, our London Trinity Board do nothing to lessen the perils and dangers of the sea by timely warnings. It is left to survivors of wrecks to expose the shortcomings of the authorities. This is not as it should be. A tabulated yearly statement of every Beacon in and around the coast, with its bearings, should be published and advertised by the officials, and all changes as they occur should be at once made known in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.* As doubts are even now expressed whether the charts of the British North American coasts are accurate, we would suggest their correction by a detailed letter-press report, such as we have here indicated. It is the duty of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company to insist upon this perfect rectification.

The loss of the *Hungarian* and, as we fear, every one on board, will place it beyond the power of Board of Trade inquisitors to define the cause. The *Indian* was said to be thirty miles out of her course by the Master's reckoning, and he accounts for this by saying that there must have been a current in the opposite direction from that laid down in his book of directions. Lately the *Anglo-Saxon* was retarded thirty miles in twenty-four hours off Sable Island, the ship at the time heading E.S.E. To some error of chart or reckoning, or from some freak of the currents, which are acted upon by three different sets, from Davis' Straits, the St. Lawrence, and the Bay of Fundy, the wreck of the steamer *Hungarian* may be ascribed. Knowing so well the heavy fogs that are met with in that region, and the incertitude of the currents, a Master ought to be well acquainted with the lights on the coast, the headlands and the soundings.

The outward bound steamers touch at Cape Race; from thence they stand across the head of the great Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Breton Isle; they then pass inside of Sable Island, which is 90 miles to the southeast of Cape Breton, and continue their voyage along the Nova Scotian coast. Running inside of Sable Island, the safest course is a southwest one; arrived off Cape Sable, which is the southernmost extremity of Nova Scotia, some of the masters keep their ships close in shore, and steer along the passage inside of Seal Island, which lies about west-northwest from the headland. The *Hungarian* was seen on Sunday evening, the 19th of February, at 6 o'clock in the evening, steaming west-northwest; therefore she was hauling round Cape Sable. At daybreak she was found on a ledge of rocks, one mile from shore, considerably to west-northwest of Marie et Joseph, where the *Indian* met her fate. From Seal Island to Portland, Maine, United States, the course is nearly due west; so that the *Hungarian* had run the entire distance to the south point of Nova Scotia, in rounding which, to shape her course to Portland, she went on to the ledge of rocks and broke up. She lies in twelve feet of water, and is visible at low tide. The finding of one boat, bottom up, with her oars lashed to the thwarts, and several pieces of other boats, would seem to leave no gleam of hope that any of the crew or passengers have succeeded in getting away in them. Fragments of the ship and cargo have been picked up from Tucket Island, round Cape Sable, as far as East Ragged Island. Her striking must have been sudden, and her bilging and sinking quickly followed, or we should before this have heard of a boat or boats belonging to her having been fallen in with, and affording evidence of having been lowered. Unless, then, the waves have carried some one fortunate survivor to *terra firma* to tell the tale of how the ship came to be cast away, there will be no inquiry into her loss, for there will be no witnesses to examine. The restless sea may cast up the dead to bear mute testimony of the power of the ocean over man's brittle structures, and there our knowledge will end!

As the most hazardous part of the trip from Cape Breton to Portland is on the South coast of Nova Scotia, where rocks, ledges and bars abound, the prudent way to steer clear of these dangers would be to run outside of Seal Island, say to long. 65 40 W., and lat. 43 N., before bearing away to the Westward for Portland. The protest against this we can anticipate by reason of the necessities of the service. Steamers' voyages to America are not now reckoned by the day, but by the hour. The vessels hug the coast to cut off every mile, and a parallel that should take them so far south would lengthen by a few hours the voyage, and no point of departure would be given for the trip from Nova Scotia to Portland. This does not apply to the Halifax and Boston steamers, as their course is W.S.W. from Cape Sable to Boston. *It is not the fastest-sailing vessel that makes the quickest voyages, but the one that carries sail longest.* In like manner, short cuts and a dashing master, will economise time, and gain a good name for a steamer. *Speed must be maintained, but it should be allied with careful coasting navigation.* A master who loses sight of the coast may overrun his distance—and this is easily done in a fast-going steamship—and, if in deep soundings, this may not be discovered. When, however, the distance by reckoning has been run, and there is no opportunity, from the cloudy state of the atmosphere, to take an observation, common sense should dictate extreme caution, particularly if it be misty or foggy. It ought never to be taken as a matter of course that, because the log gives a certain number of knots, this is conclusive of the ship's actual position. Landmarks, lights, or observations, are wanted to confirm the latitude and longitude; and if a steamer is steered along a coast where fogs are ever rising, and currents are uncertain, and the compasses may be affected by local attraction on an iron vessel's hull, it would be far preferable to lose half a dozen hours than to risk the loss of the ship.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

Debate in Parliament on Chinese Affairs.

In the House of Commons on the 16th, on the order for going in a Committee of Supply, Sir DE LACY EVANS, who had given notice of a series of resolutions on the subject of the expedition against China, drew attention to the vast armament which was to form that expedition, and which must cost, he said, an enormous sum of money, with little chance of its being repaid by the Imperial Government at Peking. He thought it would not be desirable that the troops should march upon that capital, and he hoped that Lord J. RUSSELL would be able to inform the House that strict instructions would be given for the conduct of the expedition. He forebore to move the resolutions of which he had given notice, and substituted a resolution founded upon the wish expressed in Her Majesty's speech on the opening of the present session: "It will be gratifying to me if the prompt acquiescence of the Emperor of China in the moderate demands which will be made by the Plenipotentiaries shall obviate the necessity for the employment of force."

Lord J. RUSSELL said, with respect to the military operations, it would be very inconvenient and unwise to prescribe such strict instructions that the commanding officers would find themselves bound thereby, so that whatever circumstances might occur they would be compelled to obey them. As to marching upon Pekin, there would be no need of it unless all fair and reasonable terms should be refused; but it would be wrong to give particular instructions not to march thither. No one could regret more than he did the necessity of this expedition, but the persons and property of our traders must be secured, and he thought *that our Minister in China should have the power not only of going to but of residing at the capital.* It might be more convenient that he should permanently reside at Shanghai, but he should be at liberty to proceed, if necessary, to Pekin. He considered that we are entitled to an indemnity, but he was convinced that no man was more anxious to maintain peaceful relations with China than Lord ELGIN.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE was of opinion that it would be a fatal mistake to march upon Peking, and a far better policy to occupy the City of Nankin, with a force of gunboats on the river. He warned the House of the expense that would attend these hostilities, and expressed his belief, founded upon local knowledge and experience, that we should not get out of this Chinese war for less than £10,000 000.

Mr. BRIGHT said he was a good deal disappointed at the statement of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. He thought that on occasions of this nature it was the duty of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to be a little more explicit. He traced the progress of the transactions in China from the war commenced, he said, by the indiscretion of Sir J. BOWRING; and after blaming the stipulations of the last treaty he contended that, in the proceedings for the ratification of that treaty, we were as much in the wrong as we were at Canton, under the management of Sir J. BOWRING. He denied that the Chinese were open to the charge of treachery; he insisted that the collision at the mouth of the Pei-ho was attributable to the folly and imbecility of our Minister and the indiscretion of the Admiral, and he censured the Government for allowing a person so utterly unfit to conduct the negotiations as Mr. BRUCE to continue to be our Minister in China. He could see no advantage to this country in requiring that our Minister should reside at Peking, which would inflict a grievous insult upon the Emperor of China, and be an ungenerous act on our part. He warned the Government against a partnership with another Power, and against making demands upon the Government of China, which, being based only upon a disaster occasioned by the folly of our own Minister, we ought not, in the sight of God or man, to make.

Mr. S. HERBERT, after replying to some suggestions made by Sir J. ELPHINSTONE, observed that it might be true that the Treaty of Tien-tsin imposed upon the Chinese conditions that were unacceptable to them; but, at the same time, as the treaty had been adopted by both the late and the present Governments, it was a *fait accompli,* and ratification must be insisted upon. Nothing was sought at the Peiho but the ratification of the treaty, and after what occurred there one course only remained; it would be most unwise to approach the Chinese authorities without a sufficient force to show that we were able to insist upon its ratification, and he had great hopes that, by this demonstration of force, and by the wisdom and conciliation of Lord ELGIN, our relations with China would be placed upon a friendly footing.

Sir J. PAKINGTON could not remove from his mind a feeling of disappointment at the speech of Lord J. RUSSELL, who had promised to state what was the policy the Government intended to pursue. After the unhappy affair of the Peiho, it was the duty of the Government to see that our power and *prestige* should not be impaired, and he thought them right in making a demonstration of force; but, looking to the whole conduct of Mr. BRUCE, he thought we were not entitled to demand an apology from the Government of China. This involved two questions—Did the circumstances, as they occurred, justify the demand of an apology; and, If the apology was refused, what was the alternative? He thought that, at the bar of the Pei-ho, Mr. BRUCE had committed an error of judgment; that he was wrong in his interpretation of the law of nations, and in ordering an attack. If we were not justified, in these doubtful circumstances, in commencing hostilities, were we justified in asking for an apology? Then, if the apology was demanded and refused, was the Government going to engage in a protracted war with China? He thought that they were entitled to demand that the treaty should be ratified, and right in making a demonstration of force.

Lord PALMERSTON—I entirely agree with the right honorable Baronet opposite, (Sir. J. PAKINGTON,) that when you are judging the conduct of a man, you ought to imagine yourself to be in the situation in which he was placed when he performed the act upon which you are passing judgment, and I think that that is the way in which the conduct of Mr. BRUCE ought to be considered. [Hear, hear.] What were Mr. BRUCE's instructions? He was instructed to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin; he was told that those ratifications were in accordance with an article of the treaty to be exchanged at Peking; he was therefore ordered to go to Peking, and he was told to go by the Pei-ho. He was told that from the mouth of the Pei-ho he was to go up the river in a ship-of-war as far as Tien-tsin, and he was informed that the admiral was to accompany him with a sufficient force. Now, what is the meaning of "a sufficient force?" The only interpretation which anybody in Mr. BRUCE's place could place upon the expression "a sufficient force," must have been a force sufficient to enable him to go from the mouth of the Pei-ho to Tien-tsin in a ship-of-war, and thence to proceed by land to Peking and exchange the ratifications. But it is said that there was a qualifying clause—viz: that he was to pursue that course unless unforeseen circumstances should lead him to adopt a more advisable one. I think that Mr. BRUCE was perfectly justified in thinking that there were no such circumstances to induce him to alter his course. [Hear, hear.] The right honorable Baronet has quoted a letter from the Chinese Commissioners, which he stated was very fair and friendly, and indicated peaceful intentions; but what did that letter invite him to do? Why, to go to the mouth of the Pei-ho, for the purpose of going thence to Peking to exchange the ratifications. [Hear, hear.] He goes to the Pei-ho, and what does he find there? Does he find at the mouth of the Pei-ho an official communication, saying, "The Government don't like you to go up this way; you must go in some other direction; your passage here will be obstructed by order of the Government?" Nothing of the kind. He finds an impediment. The right honorable baronet says that every nation has a right to barricade its own rivers. Against an enemy no doubt it has; but you don't barricade your rivers against a friend who is coming to complete a transaction which is to establish peace and friendship and commercial intercourse between you and the nation which he represents. [Hear, hear.] The ambassadors inquire, "What does this barricade mean? what is the intention of it?" and the answer is, "It is not put up by the Government; it is simply a little arrangement of self-defence, established by the people of the district to protect themselves"—against whom? Against the English and French Ministers? No, against pirates. But the ambassadors were not pirates; therefore they had no reason to suppose that these barricades were established to stop their progress. [Hear, hear.] Was there any officer of the Chinese Government there, saying, "Here I am, and I tell you that you can't go up this way," or "Have the goodness to go another way?" Not a bit of it. The ambassadors were told that there was no one there but militia and peasantry; *nor was there any one in an official capacity under the Chinese Government to offer any obstruction to their progress.* Under these circumstances it really appears to me that Mr. BRUCE and Admiral HOPE were perfectly justified in taking steps to remove the impediment, to remove the obstacles, which did not bear any semblance whatever to an official refusal, and to do that which they came authorized and invited by the Chines Commissioners to do. [Hear, hear.] Did they begin the attack? No. They began removing the barrier; it was the Chinese who began the attack. [Hear, hear.] It was not necessary for our forces to commence firing. All they wanted was quietly to remove the obstructions in the river, and to pursue the course which Mr. BRUCE and M DE BOURBOULON had been instructed to take, and had been invited by the Chinese Commissioners to pursue. But was the Pei-ho the wrong way? Why, the Pei-ho was so entirely admitted by the Chinese Government to be the proper road by which foreign Ministers should go to Peking, that in the treaty they have concluded with Russia—a treaty which was concluded in May, a month or six weeks before these transactions—there is a stipulation that the Russian Minister, whenever he comes by sea, shall go to Peking by the Pei-ho. That river was, therefore, acknowledged by the Chinese Government to be the proper way for diplomatic agents to come, and they knew, moreover, that by our treaty of Nanking we were entitled to the privileges enjoyed by the most favored nations, including that granted to the Russian Minister of going to Peking by the Pei-ho, the passage thus shut against us. I cannot imagine any man placed in the situation of Mr. BRUCE, knowing what had been the habitual practice, and with instructions to exchange the ratification of the treaty within a certain time—for, be it observed, the period assigned in the treaty for the exchange of the ratifications was upon the point of expiring—shrinking from the difficulties which he found to impede his course, and going away with the treaty unratified. If Mr. BRUCE had done so he would have been justly chargeable with a neglect of duty. [Hear, hear.] It would have been said: "You were told to go up the Pei-ho in a ship-of-war; you were told that the Admiral would accompany you with a sufficient force; there was a sufficient force; why did you run away, and allow the honor of the country to be tarnished, and its engagements set at naught, when you had the means of discharging the mission intrusted to you?" [Hear, hear.] But the right hon. Baronet says that on the morning of the day on which the attack took place, at 9 o'clock, Mr. BRUCE received a letter from the Chinese authorities inviting him to go to Peking by another way. The right hon. Baronet read that letter very glibly, and if Mr. BRUCE had received it as it appears in the blue book he would have read it very glibly too; but, unfortunately, the letter was in Chinese, and took a considerable time to be translated and made intelligible. [A laugh.] No less than two hours elapsed before the letter could be understood, and then Mr. BRUCE had to communicate with the French Minister, who was in another vessel at some distance; and I am told that, owing to the stormy nature of the day, the force of the currents, and the very insufficient boat in which alone Mr. BRUCE could go, all the other boats being with the squadron inside the bar, he was a long time in reaching the representative of France. *By the time he had explained the state of affairs to the French Minister the firing had begun, and it was too late to make any change in his arrangements.* But, supposing the Chinese letter to have reached him in time, would it have been wise or proper in him to accept the invitation to go to Peking by the road pointed out by the writer? We know what that road was. The American Minister did accept the invitation, and we know how he was carried through the country in a wooden box on two wheels without light or air; how between Tien-tsin and Peking he was obliged to get out and walk because the jolting was so intolerable, and it was imposible to submit any longer to the torture of remaining in his "carriage of honor;" and how when he at last arrived at Peking *he was kept a close prisoner, was not allowed to communicate with the resident Russian Minister, was not permitted to exchange ratifications at Peking, but was sent back for that purpose to Tien-tsin.* [Hear, hear.] Would this country have been pleased to be told that its representative, who had been instructed not to submit in his passage up to Peking to any degrading ceremony—because it must be remembered that Mr. BRUCE was warned by Lord MALMESBURY that what might be done on his first arrival would be made a precedent for all future occasions—had been dragged through the country in a covered cart, and so jolted by the way that, in order to avoid a dislocation of his joints, he had been compelled to walk a considerable part of the road? [Hear, hear.] In China there are three modes of honor or of degradation. Those persons whom the Chinese desire to honor are carried in sedan chairs; those who are next in rank are allowed to ride, and none but the very lowest class of people are put in covered boxes and jolted over the rough roads of that country. [A laugh.] I say, then, that if I had been in Mr. BRUCE's situation and had received the Chinese letter in time, nothing could have induced me to accept the invitation which it conveyed. No "unforeseen circumstance" could have justified me in undergoing the unforeseen degradation and personal inconvenience which I have attempted to describe. [Hear, hear.] As to the conduct of the Admiral, enough has been already said upon that subject; but everybody must admit that there never was a greater display of heroism than in the attack at the mouth of the Pei-ho, not only on the part of the Admiral, but also on the part of all under his command. [Hear.] The circumstance that success did not attend their efforts does not detract in any degree from their distinguished bravery. [Hear.] I should hardly have risen to make the remarks which I have addressed to the House, but the right honorable Baronet wishes to know what is our policy with respect to China—a question which he is undoubtedly entitled to ask. There can be no doubt as to what our policy was, but, when the right honorable Baronet asks what are the instructions we have given as to the operations about to be commenced in China, I must respectfully beg leave to decline answering this question, because the House will see that to tell beforehand how your naval and military commanders or your diplomatic agents are to act in circumstances which have not yet arisen, would be to defeat the purpose which you have in view. [Hear, hear.] But I am ready to say, at the same time, that our policy is as simple as I think it is just and reasonable. A treaty has been concluded with China. That treaty has been approved by the Emperor. *We want the ratifications to be exchanged, we want the treaty to become a formal and acknowledged compact between the two nations.* Some people think that it contains more concessions on the part of the Chinese Government than it was handsome on our part to ask. I am not of that opinion. The chief variations between the present treaty and the Treaty of Nanking are that we claim, and we obtain, a right of residence, when we choose to exercise it, at Peking, and the right at all times of direct communication with the central Government of the empire—a right of the utmost importance, the want of which has been the cause of many of the difficulties and unpleasant events that have arisen between us and the Government of China. We have hitherto had communication only with the Viceroy at Canton, an official whose great duty it seems always to have been to put us off with excuses, to keep back our representations—as in the case of YEH—from Peking, and, in short, to keep the barbarians off as far and as long as he could. The result has been an accumulation of complaints and grievances which have led at last to unpleasant and disagreeable consequences. There is nothing in what we ask new to the practice of China. *Russia has had for some time a diplomatic agent resident in Peking, and we demand no more.* We have more commercial intercourse with China than Russia has, more subjects resident in that country, and therefore greater need for direct communication with the central Government of the empire. [Hear, hear.] It may be, no doubt, a question of discretion whether we should exercise the right of having a permanent mission at Peking. That is a question which would undoubtedly require much consideration. There are many reasons, I am ready to admit, why the position of a European resident at Peking might, at all events during a part of the year, not be a fit position in which to place a man. [Hear, hear.] But the right of going to Peking, and the right of communicating with the Government of Peking, are rights essential if we want our subjects and their property to be secure. [Hear, hear.] Another stipulation was that we should be allowed to navigate the great river Yang-tse-Kiang, and to trade with the town on the banks of that river. At present, while the rebellion continues, and the great towns are reduced to deserted ruins, it is not so advantageous, but it is very important with a view to the extension of trade with China. It is said that we should take possession of Nanking and govern there. I am afraid that town is not likely to afford good accommodation to our officers, but the right of going up the river Yang-tse-Kiang, and trading with the populous towns in the interior is of great importance in the prosecution of our commerce with China. [Hear, hear.] The third stipulation of importance is, that British subjects should have the right to travel in the interior, with passports. That, also, is of great importance to our commercial intercourse, and it is a stipulation not at all repugnant to the habits and feelings of the Chinese. [Hear, hear.] People are apt to imagine that what took place at Canton will take place everywhere else. But that is a great mistake. The bad feeling existing towards us at Canton was, I believe, not only artificially got up, but an exception to the rule. At Shanghai there is a large European community living in perfect amity with the Chinese, visiting and associating with them, and our residents go into the interior a certain distance without any molestation from the people of the country. [Hear.] I say our policy with China is to obtain the ratification of the treaty, and to obtain for our subjects in China freedom for themselves, and security for their commerce and property. We want no conquest. [Cheers.] It forms no part of the intention with which this expedition is sent to conquer any portion of China, or to obtain any part of China more than we now possess. But we do think, and I am persuaded the country is of that opinion, that it would be disgraceful to this country—that we should lose our position in the East—if, having sustained that disaster which took place at the mouth of the Pei-ho, we simply allowed things to remain as they were, if we allowed the treaty of Tien-tsin to remain unratified, and if we did not require from the Chinese Government the satisfaction which we have demanded. [Cheers.] It is said that we are pressing the Emperor of China too hard if we demand an apology. If there is to be any redress, I think an apology the least which any individual or any nation could demand for an outrage like that committed at the Pei-ho. [Hear.] But there is no reason to suppose that the Emperor of China is disinclined to give us that apology, because we have reason to understand that the term which he has given to the transaction is that it was an isolated fact, arising chiefly from the impetuosity of the British commander; that it was not to interrupt in any degree the friendly intercourse of the two nations; and that he has actually opened to British commerce one of the ports which, by the treaty, was to be added to the five. The Emperor of China is not in a temper of mind indignantly to refuse to make an apology for an act which he disclaims as the result of any orders which he himself had given. When I am asked what is our policy with regard to China, I say that our policy is *to require the fulfillment of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, to have by virtue of that treaty increased commercial intercourse with China, but not to involve the two nations in a war which may not be necessary, and not to acquire by conquest any additional territory*. [Hear.] With regard to the importance of trade with China, I only ask honorable gentlemen to go back in their recollection to the feeling of satisfaction which was excited in this country at the time we received the Treaty of Nanking. Let them recollect the general applause of Sir H. POTTINGER for having concluded a treaty which every one believed was of the utmost advantage to this country, and the expectations that the treaty would do great things. The commerce with China has increased very much; in virtue of that treaty we have made an establishment at Shanghai, which is really becoming now a European settlement. But there were things not provided for by the Treaty of Nanking, which are provided for by the Treaty of Tien-tsin, and I do not anticipate that I go beyond the probability of events when I say that when those two treaties are faithfully executed, opening all the resources of China to Europe and America—for we require no exclusive advantage—they will confer great benefit on the nations of Europe and America, and tend at the same time to improve and increase the prosperity of the Cinnese themselves. [Cheers.]

The Chinese Question—What it is, and what it is likely to become.

From the London Times.

We are, in this Chinese difficulty, in the multitude of counsellors, destitute of counsel. Mr. BRIGHT makes his stereotyped declaration that the Chinese are angels and the English are miscreants, and, with a pompous and rather pharisaical protest, washes his hands of the whole business. Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT say their official speeches, but for anything like practical information we are driven back upon our naval and military men, who tell us, of course, as Sir J. ELPHINSTONE in effect did last night, to trust it all to them, and let neither statesman or diplomatist meddle with it. We are warned by no means to go to Peking. All sorts of horrors are predicted from a march over a hundred miles of level, hedgeless country. The Chinese Court is depicted as so ancient and magnificent in its power and grandeur that we ought not to do anything to provoke it. Again, it is said to be so rickety, so insolvent, so powerless to protect its own subjects, or to gather its own taxes, that we ought to abstain from touching it, lest it crumble under our fingers. We are bid at the same time to tremble before a mighty monarchy, and to stand aside, lest we are covered by the dust of a falling ruin. If either of these were true, we might ask, "Why should we spare this strong Government?" or "Why should we fear this tottering pageant?" But, in fact, none of those who thus talk know anything about it. Whether Pekin is rich or poor, strong or weak, many will guess, but with our present opportunities none can know. In the Palace of Westminster, those who decide upon these questions most dogmatically know least, and if we would put their crotchets aside, and be guided by the rules of common sense—*if we would deal with the Chinese as with other mortals, believing that they are capable of being moved by hope and by fear, by kindness and by severity, as they may merit the one or deserve the other, we should probably save a large part of these threatened ten millions.* There is a shortsightedness about our policy towards this empire which would cease if they of our statesmen who direct it would study it, or if the House of Commons would insist that they only who have studied the subject should direct the policy. It is a notorious fact that throughout our public offices the only men who have any ripe and useful knowledge of this matter are Lord PALMERSTON and one gentleman in the Foreign-office. The one knows it as a statesman, the other as a man of detail. The others only have their hands full of crotchets, which they shake together like bits of glass in a kaleidoscope. It is not their fault that it is so, but it is their fault that they will, by meddling, do harm in so great a matter. Some day it will come to this, that the country, in its weariness and disgust, will flatly refuse to send any more forces into those seas, happen what may. Nor is it certain that this will be in the end an unwise course in a national point of view. Russia, which stands at so many sick men's beds, has already made the will of the great Tartar Empire. It is her mission, and it is her present work, to absorb all the rich northern provinces. We English have no notion, nor need we care, how quickly this is proceeding. But every treaty right we now secure from the Emperor of China, will be of infinite value to us in no long time to come, when we shall have to claim its exercise under a strong Government, recognizing the laws and compelling the observance of the rights of civilized nations.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th March, a bill, having for its object the extension of the ecclesiastical liberty of clergymen of the Church of England to the extent enjoyed by non-conformists, was debated and rejected by a vote of 168 to 131.

In the House of Lords, on the 15th, Lord TAUNTON moved their Lordships agree with the House of Commons in the address to the Crown, in approbation of the new commercial treaty with France.

The merits of the treaty were debated at some length, Earls GREY, MALMESBURY and DERBY speaking in opposition to it, and denouncing it as a sop to enable the Government to conciliate the Manchester party. Lord DERBY thought it would be inadvisable to come to a division upon the address, in view of the empty benches which the Opposition side presented. The House, nevertheless, divided, and the result was, for the address, 68; against it, 38—majority for the Government, 30.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening further progress was made in the new customs duties. Among the resolutions agreed to was that which imposes a duty of one shilling per ton on foreign and colonial built ships, registered in England as British ships, in lieu of the duties now payable.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th, the state of Naples was debated, and the Duke of SOMERSET said that protection would be afforded to political refugees who might seek for it on board British men-of-war in the Bay of Naples.

In the House of Commons Mr. HALIBURTON asked if the attention of the Government had been directed to the fact that the Island of St. Pierre, near Newfoundland, had been fortified by the French Government?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the case had been referred to the law officers of the Crown, who were of opinion that the French Government had not violated the stipulations of the treaty.

Sir ROWLAND HILL was suffering from indisposition

The Countess of GRANVILLE, whose death had been anticipated for some time, died on the 14th March.

The ship *Great Tasmania*, which had arrived at Liverpool from Calcutta, with over 1,000 men who retired from the Indian army on the transfer of the East India Company's service to the British Government, had a fearful amount of sickness and mortality on board. It is charged that owing to bad and insufficient provisions and the want of proper accommodation, the ship became a perfect floating hospital. There were at one time 400 or 500 sick men on board, of whom sixty died at sea, and a large number were landed at Liverpool in a dying state. A Government investigation into the matter had been commenced.

The London *Times* of the 16th in its City article says:

"The caution money of £20,000 on the concession for the North Atlantic Telegraph between Europe and the United States for 100 years, granted by the Danish Government, is stated to have been remitted to-day to the Danish Minister of Finance at Copenhagen, by Messrs. CROSKEY & Co. The line will proceed from Scotland and Denmark, *via* the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador to Canada and the United States; and its practicability is represented to have been recently demonstrated by a personal survey made by Col. SHAFFNER, who on Wednesday last gave evidence upon the subject before the Committee of the House of Commons now sitting."

It was rumored that late in the Summer Queen VICTORIA will hold a grand inspection of all the volunteers who can be brought together in Hyde Park.

In addition to the vessels now in progress at Chatham, orders had been issued that six line-of-battle and other ships be laid down as soon as vacancies occur in the building slips. The aggregate of the six vessels will be nearly 20,000 tons, and the number of guns 207.

An influential meeting of importers and dealers in foreign produce had been held in London for the purpose of opposing some of the propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Resolutions were adopted condemning some of the proposed new taxes and charges as likely to prove injurious to commerce.

The £100,000 preference capital authorized by the Great Ship Company had all been applied for by the shareholders, and the subscription list was closed.

FRANCE.

MICHEL CHEVALIER, the great Free Trader, had been nominated by the Emperor a Senator of France.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs that the Swiss Envoy at Paris had handed to M. THOUVENEL a protest against any measure of annexation of Savoy to France, and further, that the Swiss Government would address a note to the Powers who signed the treaties at the Congress of Vienna, for the maintenance of the *status quo* in Savoy, and the guarantee of the neutrality of Switzerland and of a portion of Savoy.

The Sardinian Government is said to have consented to the demand of France for the cession of Savoy and Nice by a special treaty between France and Piedmont—the treaty to be followed by the vote of the municipalities of the ceded territory.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says it is certain that the order to the French army in Lombardy to be ready to march at a moment's notice had been countermanded.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that Government had submitted to the Corps Legislatif a project for devoting forty millions of francs in loans to manufacturers for the renewal and improvement of their machinery, and another project concerning the modifications of the tariff for wools, cottons and raw materials.

The *Moniteur* contains a report by the Minister of War, proposing, as the ideas of war were receding, to reduce the effective strength of the battalions of the Chasseurs from 8 to 6 companies, the force which existed before 1853. The report is followed by a decree approving of the Ministerial proposition.

The French fleet had been recalled from Algesiras.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that an autograph letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON, couched in an angry style, had reached King VICTOR EMANUEL. The Emperor invites the King not to accept Tuscany in his own name, notwithstanding the recent test of universal suffrage. He may name a prince of his own house for Tuscany; and, according to the same report, he is debarred from occupying the Romagna, which may be governed by a vicar acceptable to the Pope.

The Swiss Federal Council had addressed a note to Paris and Turin, protesting against the annexation of Chablis and Faucigny to France, as the treaty of 1816 prohibits the cession of the neutralized districts of Savoy to any other Power than Switzerland.

The *Courrier des Alpes* announces that the first and second regiments of dragoons had received orders to leave Lyons for Chambery.

The Paris Bourse had been firm, and prices rather higher, but Rentes closed dull on the 16th at 68.

PARIS, Friday.

The *Moniteur* of to-day contains a decree nominating M. MICHEL CHEVALIER a Senator.

The *Moniteur* also contains a report of the Minister of War, Marshal RANDON, proposing—as the ideas of war are receding—to reduce the effective force of the battalions of Chasseurs from eight to six companies, the force which existed before 1853.

The report is followed by a decree of the Emperor' approving the Ministerial proposal.

Letters from Toulon state that the French fleet has been recalled from Algesiras.

Funds opened buoyant, but were less firm at the close. Rentes, after touching 68f. 15c., declined to 68f., or about the same as yesterday.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

A Madrid telegram states that on the 12th March a Moorish messenger delivered a letter to Marshal O'DONNELL from the Emperor of Morocco, professing his desire for peace, and requesting the Marshal to facilitate an arrangement advantageous to both nations. O'DONNELL consented to negotiate, but declared he would not suspend military operations.

An attack upon the Spanish encampments at Tetuan on the 11th was repulsed, and the Moors, who were pursued, suffered heavy losses.

GERMANY.

The French Government is said to have received information that the Military Commission of the Germanic Diet had received secret orders to turn its attention to the preparatory measures for the formation of the contingent of the Federal army.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Telegraphic communication between Alexandria and Kurrachee was complete, and a private dispatch had reached England from Calcutta in the space of *six days!* Had the cable between Alexandria and Gibraltar been complete the news would not have been more than a day or two in reaching its destination. The dispatch in question announces that the British ship *Red Gauntlet* was partially burnt at Calcutta on the 10th of March, but that her cargo would be saved.

A Calcutta telegram of February 28, mentions a further rise of 10s. in freights at Calcutta, that the import markets were unchanged, and that it was proposed to increase the export duty on SALTPETRE from its present rate of about 9s. ℘ ton to £6 ℘ ton.

Telegraphic advices from China are to the 15th of February. At Shanghai the rate of Exchange had receded and was 2@3 ℘ cent. more favorable for England.

At Hong Kong Exchange was unaltered.

The mails from Calcutta of Feb. 8, and Shanghai to Jan. 22, reached Liverpool just in season for the American portion to be placed on board the *Arabia*. The tea market at Shanghai was quiet, and at Foochow-foo it was rather lower.

From Japan it is reported that disastrous fires at Nagasaki and Jokuhama had destroyed a large amount of European property.

[NOTE.—One version of the Calcutta telegrams of March 10, made it appear that it was the ship *Aerolite* which was burnt, but this was pronounced incorrect—the *Red Gauntlet* being the name of the ship.]

The American ship *Lady Suffolk*, from Liverpool for Calcutta, was abandoned at sea. The crew were taken off and landed at Plymouth by the ship *Mary Sproat*.

TUSCANY.

FLORENCE, Thursday Evening.

The proportion of votes in favor of annexation to those for a separate kingdom was as 70 to 3.

The number of persons who voted was three-fourths of the total inscribed on the electoral lists.

The total result of the voting in Tuscany is as follows:

Total number inscribed on the lists	386,445
For annexation	366,571
For a separate kingdom	14,925
Cancelled	4,949

SAVOY.

CHAMBERY, Friday.

The *Courrier des Alpes* announces, upon information derived from an authentic source, that the First and Second Regiments of Dragoons, now stationed at Lyons, have received orders to leave for Chambery.

SWITZERLAND.

ZURICH, March 16.

The Federal Council has addressed a note to Paris and Turin, *protesting against the annexation of Chablais and Faucigny to France, as the treaty of* 1816 *prohibited the cession of the neutralized districts of Savoy to any other Power than Switzerland.*

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, Thursday.

The report that the Papal Nuncio at Paris had received orders to be prepared to leave France is unfounded.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 16.

Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS having invited the Austrian Government to send an official delegate to the fourth International Statistical Congress, the Emperor of Austria has appointed Baron CZOERNIG as the representative of Austria at this Congress, which will open at London in July next.

PESTH, March 16.

Yesterday about 200 students attempted a demonstration in the churches and churchyards of this city. Several students were arrested. On an attempt being made to rescue them, the police resorted to their weapons, and wounded several persons.

The population did not in any way take part in this demonstration.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 7, (*via* Marseilles.)

The Ministers remain in office, the Grand Vizier adopting the programme of his predecessors, who are reconciled with him. He has also undertaken a reorganization of the law courts. Sir HENRY BULWER has assembled the diplomatic corps, and spoke in defence of the tax on European house rents. The Ambassador of Russia strongly opposed the project, and by his arguments convinced some of his colleagues.

M. RALCHINSKY, the principal agent of Russian Panslavism, has proceeded to Bulgaria to organize an agitation in that province.

A Bulgarian journal, published by Russians, is about to appear at Constantinople.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for MONEY continued active, and in the open market business could not be done below 4 ℘ cent. It was thought that the market would continue tight until the payment of the April dividends.

On the Stock Exchange the charge for loans on Government securities was from 3½ to 4 ℘ cent.

The FUNDS had shown an improving tendency, and CONSOLS had slightly advanced, but on the 16th a dull tone prevailed, and there was a reaction to the extent of 1-16 ℘ cent. in CONSOLS, which closed at 94⅝ for money, and 94¾@⅞ for account. There was also, on the 16th, increased stringency in the MONEY market.

The returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the BULLION of £79,687 during the week.

BARING BROS. & Co. quote BAR SILVER at 5s. 2⅛d.; DOLLARS, 5s. 2⅝d.; EAGLES, 76s. 7½d. (?)

Mr. WM. SHARPE, underwriter at Lloyds, was unable to meet his engagements, which were understood to be considerable.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 17.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The market continued in a flat and depressed state from the close of last week up to Wednesday, and prices were irregular and lower, more particularly, however, for qualities of Boweds from 6d.@6½d. ℘ ℔. On Wednesday there was a decided disposition to purchase this class of Cotton in quantity, and the day's sales reached 12,000 bales—about half to speculators and exporters. Yesterday (Thursday) the demand was again large for the same qualities, and the day's sales were 12,000 bales—4,000 to speculators and exporters—and there was some recovery from the low rates previously accepted; so that, compared with last Friday's quotations, any difference is now trifling." The sales on Friday were about 8,000 bales—2,000 on speculation and for export—the market closing firm at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; Fair Mobile, 7¼d.; Middling Mobile, 6⅝d.; Fair Uplands, 7d.; Middling Uplands, 6½d. Stock in port estimated at 801,610 bales, of which 675,090 are American.

At Manchester, trade has shown a slight improvement in tone since Tuesday. There has been more inquiry, but the actual business has nevertheless been small. The sales of the week add up 61,020 bales, of which speculators took 3,600, and exporters about 1,300 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour quiet, but unchanged; sales at 23s.@29s. Wheat shows a decidedly improved tone, and a moderate business was done yesterday, at an advance of 1d. ℘ cental. Red Western 9s. 9d.@10s. 2d.; Southern, 10s.@10s. 7d.; White, 10s. 6d.@12s. Indian Corn continues dull at 32s. 9d.@33s. 6d. for European yellow.

PROVISIONS—Beef in good demand; sales of the week, 2,000 bales, at prices rather in favor of buyers, owing to the anxiety of holders to realize. Pork very dull, and to effect sales, lower prices would have to be accepted. Bacon quiet but firm. Lard dull, and rather lower; prices range from 57s.@60s. 6d. Tallow dull and unsettled, and 1s. 6d.@2s. lower. Butchers' Association, 58s. 6d. New-York City rendered sold at 58s.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet; Pots 29s.@29s. 6d. for old, 30s. for new; Pearls 33s. Sugars unsettled under the expectation of reduced duties in France. Refining advanced 6d., but this was not quite maintained at the close. Coffee, sales unimportant. RICE in good demand and low descriptions of Bengal 3d.@6d. dearer. QUERCITRON BARK steady at 9s.@9s. 6d. for Philadelphia, and 8s. 3d. for Baltimore to arrive. SALTPETRE excited and 2s.@3s. dearer owing to the Calcutta news. LINSEED CAKES in good demand at £10 for American; sales of COD OIL at £36. Sperm, £100. LINSEED OIL in steady request at 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. RESIN rather lower. Common, 4s. 6d.@4s. 4d.; and medium, 4s. 8d.@8s. 3d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet. Rather more disposition to sell at 35s. 6d. TEAS unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS—a rather better feeling, and English Wheat 1s. ℘ qr. dearer. White American 47s.@49s.; red 45s.@47s. FLOUR 22s.@26s. IRON steady at £5 10s.@£5 15s. for bars and rails; Scotch pigs 58s. 6d. SUGARS in good demand and 6d. dearer under the rumors of a projected reduction of the duties in France. TALLOW dull; Y. C. 58s. on the spot. TEA quiet; Congou 1s. 5⅛d.@1s. 5½d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 36s. 6d.@36s. COFFEE steady and firm. COPPER, on the 13th, was reduced ½d. ℘ ℔. on manufactured, and £5 ℘ ton on unmanufactured. LINSEED CAKES quiet and unchanged. SPERM OIL firmly held for £100. COD, £36. PALE SEAL, £35. LINSEED in good demand, at 28s @29s.@29s. 6d. for future delivery. RICE, in some instances, rather dearer. SALTPETRE greatly excited, and 4s higher than the late lowest quotations, owing to the report of an advance in the export duty in India.

HAVRE MARKET,

For the week ending March 13 inclusive.

COTTON flat and again rather lower. Sales of the week only 3,100 bales at 105f. for New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, and 98f. for *bas*. Stock in port, 211,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS dull, and WHEAT lower. ASHES dull but firm. COFFEE active, and prices stiff. OILS tending downward, particularly Whale. RICE in steady demand and firm. SUGARS in good demand and dearer. TALLOW and LARD devoid of animation. WHALEBONE dull but firm.

VERY LATEST BY THE ARABIA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL.

PARIS, March 17.—The *Moniteur* of to-day, in its report of the last sitting of the Legislative body, states that the election of M. DE LA FERRIERE has been annulled.

TURIN, March 16.—Gov. FARINI is expected to arrive here on Sunday next. The city was illuminated last night.

MODENA, March 16.—The result of the voting in the Emilian provinces has been proclaimed, and is as follows:

Total number of electors inscribed on the list 526,258; number who voted, 427,512; for annexation to Piedmont, 426,006; separate kingdom, 756; canceled, 750.

FLORENCE, March 16.—A decree has been published convoking the Electoral Assemblies for the 25th of March, in order to proceed to the election of Deputies to the Parliament.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* learns that the second warning, which immediately precedes excommunication, has been sent to Turin. After a certain interval the bull of excommunication against VICTOR EMANUEL will be issued.

Two regiments of dragoons, quartered at Lyons, have received marching orders. They are to proceed to Chambery, the capital of Savoy.

The Sardinian Cabinet is expected to meet on the 12th April.

A regiment of cuirassiers has left Turin to be ready to enter Tuscany and proceed to Florence so soon as the King of Sardinia accepts the annexation.

Other troops have left their quarters to be ready to enter the Romagna.

Gen. FANTI has just organized the army into four *corps*. Each will be composed of three divisions, two Piedmontese and the third of Central Italy. It is stated that one of the first acts of the Government, as soon as the annexation shall have been declared, will be to open a loan of 400,000,000.

The trial of the Bishop of Orleans is not yet terminated.

LONDON, Saturday, March 17.

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols, Money	94¾@94⅞
Consols, Account	94⅞@94⅝
Exchequer Bills	18 @22
Three Per Cents	shut.

RAILWAY SHARES.

Great Western of Canada	71⅝@71¾
Grand Trunk of Canada	8 7-16@8 9-16

Consols have been inactive all day, closing weak in tone. Shares are steady, with little doing, and prices merely nominal.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET.

Quiet, spot, and March, 58s.—sellers; April alone, 57s.; April to June, 54s. 6d.@54s. 9d.; October to December, 53s.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGARS and COFFEE are firmer, little doing to-day.
TEA quiet.
RICE, active inquiry; market very firm.
SALTPETRE has been more quiet and late prices cannot be obtained.

From the Canary Islands.

NO NEWS AT SANTA CRUZ—UNSEAWORTHY CONDITION OF THE SAN JACINTO.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SANTA CRUZ, TENERIFFE,
CANARY ISLANDS, Friday, March 2, 1850.

I have no important news; the town and Islands are quiet.

The Spanish regiments have all left for Morocco, and the town is now garrisoned by militia.

Teneriffe wine is something like the dream of other days, as the crop has failed for a number of years.

Cochineal is in great demand; a fair market for it.

The United States steam frigate *San Jacinto*, Capt. JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, arrived on the 28th February from Porto Grande, St. Vincent. to take in coal and water. She comes from the south coast, and is on her way to Cadiz to go into dry-dock, the ship not being in a seaworthy condition. During her passage from the Cape Verde Islands she has encountered strong trade winds and heavy squalls. Her propeller is not fit for use, the spar-deck is leaky, and the birth-deck sinking. She expects to receive orders at Cadiz to return to the United States, and save the immense amount paid for foreign inefficient labor.

Arrived to-day, English mail-steamer *Armenian*, from the coast. Lieut. DONALDSON, U. S. N., is a passenger in her, as bearer of dispatches from the Commodore to the Navy Department.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

IMPURITIES OF WATER—ITS EFFECT UPON BOILERS—REMOVAL OF INCRUSTATION—ECONOMY OF FUEL—PREVENTION OF ACCIDENT.

There are certain subtle agencies at work in all forms of matter which are far more perplexing to the engineer than the bolder and apparently more formidable opposition of gravity and the intractability of materials. Expansion by heat and contraction by cold is an ever prevalent example. With each going down of the sun buildings, bridges, railways and machinery change their form; at every breaking ot the clouds they warp and dilate with each new degree of temperarure. But in case of mechanism, where not only extreme accuracy is essential, but where the expansion due to a high artificial heat must be provided against or compensated for, the whole design of an otherwise perfected apparatus may require modification and new adaptation. This illustrates the character of these unostentatious, but never tiring agencies which dispute each inch of ground with man, in the irrepressible conflict of mind with matter.

But this is not the only adverse result of the action of heat. Water is a universal solvent and carrier. From the moment it strikes the earth in rain, it begins its depredations—nothing too yielding to elude its grasp, nothing too hard to resist its touch. As it sparkles from the spring, it is saturated with the elements of earth and rocks; as it ripples in the brook, it takes up new materials, both chemically and mechanically; and as it rolls along with the river, it becomes dark and choked with the spoils of earth and trees and the *débris* of the shores. And in this very fullness of impurity it is impressed into the service of commerce, and turned into the steam-boiler. With ready adaptation to its new offices, it speedily drops the treasures and playthings of its free state, explodes into vapor with its newly-acquired heat, and performs its wonderful feats of expansion and condensation. It drops its spoils of earth and rocks and vegetation, and it is not choice in its locality of deposit. It plasters its lime and soda and silex over fire-plates and tubes; it lets go of its mud and vegetable matter at the first approach of its new partner, caloric; and one of the most difficult problems in the whole science of steam engineering is the result of its fickleness. When these extraneous matters are introduced into steam-boilers, a part of them settle into a thick hard mud at the bottom, others are distributed by the circulation all over the heating surface, where they soon form a hard scale like the lining of stone, and others, especially vegetable matters, aggravate the formation of foam—mixed water and froth and steam—a part of which going over into the cylinders, where it does no good, but in large quantities does great harm—wastes the heat imparted to it. But the incrustation or scale is the chief disadvantage of impure water. Being a non-conductor of heat, it prevents that imparted to the metallic surfaces from being readily taken up by the water. Standard authorities report that one-sixteenth of an inch of scale is equivalent to a loss of 14.7 of heat or of fuel. The plates of a boiler never get hotter than the water when in contact with it, whatever may be the outside temperature applied; and the water never gets hotter than some 330 degrees under 100 pounds of pressure. So clean boiler-plates are preserved for years. But when coated with scale, and thus removed from direct contact with water, they get so overheated as to rapidly deteriorate in quantity and quality. This burning out of boiler plates, particularly where bad water and coal fuel are used—the heat of the latter being more concentrated than that of wood—is one of the chief items in railway repair accounts. The increase of repairs is often 25 per cent. from this cause. But the cost due to this incrustation is not its chief disadvantage—it is a source of positive danger. When the scale gets thick, and the plates consequently very hot, the former is liable to crack off, bringing the water in contact with over-heated metal, and thereby causing explosions. There are very few localities in which the water is pure enough to prevent serious and considerable difficulties from the formation of scale. In Ohio, and in the West generally, the water spaces of boilers would fill entirely full, in a few months, were it not for repeated blowing and washing out. On the Mississippi, the trouble with mud is very great. Boilers are provided with mud collectors, where the impurities are taken up from the circulation and allowed to settle. Locomotive and stationary boilers are drawn off and washed out, by means of a hose, every few days. With all these precautions, a large amount of scale forms on the heating surfaces, and in time burns out the boilers. Cleaning them with scrapers and chisels is often resorted to, but this in any case is liable to cause leakage, and with small boilers is impossible. In marine engineering, the deposit of salt is the direct and indirect cause of the consumption of at least twice the fuel that would be necessary with fresh water. Steamship boilers must be blown off constantly, and even then soon burn out. The great problem of surface condensation, however, is at work in this department. For preventing the bad effects of fresh water deposits—principally lime in some combination—two processes are employed: the first not to any great extent, because it is expensive—the purifying of water by heat and combined mechanical and chemical means, before it is put into boilers. The second is the use of some chemical agent *in boilers* for removing the scale as fast as it forms, or for preventing its formation. In but very few instances has the latter process been the result of direct chemical analyses, but rather of partial experience and caprice. Few of the specifics offered to the public have been of much advantage. Some scores of patents have been granted for the same purpose, most of which have not been heard of in practice. A signal trouble with most of them has been that during their application the boilers have "foamed" so badly as to render efficient and safe working impossible. Others have injured the boiler, corroding both copper and iron.

Such being the great necessities of the case, the introduction of an efficient material, which shall be at once harmless to everything but the scale, and not unreasonably expensive, is a matter of universal importance. This is a case in which not only inventors, but engineers themselves, are liable to be led astray. What appears to work well for a few months is not certain to succeed in the end. The improvement which we purpose mentioning is one which a long and very extended experience has established, beyond the probability of failure. Should it in any case fail, so assured and numerous have been its former good results, that we should be disposed to attribute it to mistake in the composition itself, or to the entrance of some new chemical agent, rarely met with. in the water which supplies boilers. Mr. H. N. WINANS, of this City, prepares a composition, as to which we purpose only to speak of the effects, for the good and sufficient reason that its ingredients and proportions are known only to the inventor. And so long as he succeeds in keeping boilers clean at a cost of from six to twelve cents a day, it is to be hoped that pirates will not deprive him of the results of many years of unrewarded labor, should they find this possible. Mr. WINANS' composition has been used for some years on such leading railroad lines as the New-York Central, New-Jersey, Michigan Central and many others. On the first-named, it is reported to keep the boilers perfectly tight as well as clean even in the crevices. On the Virginia and Tennessee line, where the water is especially bad, a quarter of a pound every other day prevents the formation of scales. Mr. SHIELD, chief engineer of the Cincinnati water-works, in his published report, says of the composition, that its success "has been of the most vital importance to the works (boilers and pipeing) for their economy and preservation, and the use of the material is amply repaid by its economizing in the amount of fuel, and its preservation of boilers from early decay." We find, after a somewhat particular investigation of the subject, that this is the general result of its use—entirely preventing scale, without injuring the boiler plates. As to the latter result, we have seen pieces of copper, iron and brass that have been boiled for weeks in a much stronger solution of the composition than could practically occur in a boiler, without observable change, and without measurable loss of weight.

All owners and managers of steam-boilers very well know the importance of an agent of this nature, and should the composition mentioned continue to act as it has done for some years—and there is no possible reason to anticipate failure—it will certainly prove of the highest importance to one of the greatest interests in the country. We should mention the fact that Mr. WINANS' composition is not adapted to boilers using salt water. For marine purposes, we know of no system but surface condensation—the repeated use of the same distilled water—that is likely to accomplish the desired end. And for this purpose, the indirect results are more important even than the direct results. The use of fresh water permits the use of small boilers, and may economize three-quarters of the weight and space of ordinary boilers, besides allowing the immense advantages of high-pressure steam.

LECTURES.

THE LAW OF LIGHT.

LECTURE OF WM. C. NOYES, ESQ., BEFORE THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq., delivered the last lecture before the Columbia College Law School, on Tuesday evening. His subject was "The Law Regulating the Enjoyment and Use of Light."

In the discussion of this subject, said Mr. NOYES, we seek, first, to gain a correct idea of the object to be enjoyed; we examine, secondly, the legal right to the enjoyment and use; and, thirdly, look at the remedies for infringement. In English law, this right is placed under the head of Easements; in the Roman law, under that of Servitudes. WOOLRICH is the best writer on the subject. The right to Light is an incorporeal hereditament. It is an incident to real estate, and essential to its use. See SANDER'S *Justinian*, page 206. The maxim is "*Cujus est solum ejus ut usque ad cœlum.*" The owner of the surface owns all under or over it. The right is equal between adjoining owners; but how do we settle it between them? The principle is, each would have the right to use light by building on his own land, and the other would have the right to stop it by building on his. The reason is given in CROKE, Elizabeth. It applies only to lands in a state of nature, and where the title is derived from different sources. The law of Scotland, on this subject, follows the Roman law. (See BELL'S *Law Dict.*, title "Light;" also, JUSTINIAN'S *Institutes*, "Servitudes," title 11, sec. 12.) The servient proprietor was restrained from building on his own land so as to interfere with his neighbor's rights. Under the Common Law of England, where the building was ancient, and the lights were ancient lights, there are many cases sustaining the right. (See SHOWERS' Rep., page 7.) By our Constitution, the Common Law of England was made a part of the law of this State, which establishes the authority of these decisions. The right then exists, but the windows must be used as originally made. They cannot be enlarged. A new building on the same site must have the same windows of the same size. When a building has been erected and has enjoyed light for twenty years, it affords presumptive evidence of a grant. (See Bury *vs.* Pope, decided in 1578.) This remained law for two hundred years. In Mahan *vs.* Brown, the same rule was applied. As a man acquires a right to a house, so he may acquire a right to an easement. The only remedy was to build on one's own land. The reason urged is, that twenty years gives a title in ejectment by which one could recover the house itself, and, therefore, the easement. This right is compared by Justice WILMOT to the analogy of a water-course, a way, or a fishery. But in these cases there is an actual occupation, and for them one may maintain an action; but he cannot maintain an action for overlooking grounds, and has no remedy but to erect a useless structure. That it should ripen into a legal right is therefore without analogy. Therefore Judge WILMOT'S reason was one which ought not to be given. This decision and doctrine is now discredited in this country. In the case of Parker *vs.* Foote, 19 Wendell, Judge COWEN dissented in this case, but Chief-Justice NELSON agreed with Judge BRONSON. In New-York no title is gained thus, unless the lights are strictly ancient lights. WOOLRICH places the English doctrine as to lights before legal memory on the same ground, and traces it to Judge WILMOT. CHITTY gives the same rule and doctrine, and the same source.

In 1851 the Supreme Court in this District decided that the right to light and air over an adjoining lot was not law in this country. This decision has been sustained in Maryland, Connecticut, Maine and Alabama. In New-Jersey and South Carolina the English rule still prevails.

In 12 Mass., 157, it was held that a vendo may build upon his own vacant lot, but must not build to the prejudice of his vendee. A reversioner may bring an action before the determination of the particular estate for the injury to his reversion. The acquiescence of the tenant does not bind the reversioner.

Thirdly, the remedies for infringement of this right. These are, under the New-York Code—1st, by an action on the case with relief by injunction to restrain from going on with the work.

At the common law the best remedy was by an action on the case, alleging that the window was used to admit light, and was obstructed by the defendant. An action on the case is a continuing remedy, and you can recover damages for injury arising after suit is brought, by a subsequent action. In a subsequent action the jury may give exemplary damages.

The second remedy is by an action of trespass.

The third remedy is by the abatement, by the act of the party injured, of the offensive structure. This, however, must be done peaceably, and he cannot interfere in this way to prevent a prospective injury, but must apply to a Court of Equity.

No remedy lies for shutting out a prospect over the adjacent land, by putting up boards which obstruct it.

The fourth remedy is to apply to a Court of Equity for an injunction till the Court has decided upon the right. Under our practice this can be obtained. But the power of a Court of Equity should be carefully exercised. If the injury is of a public character, it may be abated.

SANITARY SCIENCE.

A CRUSADE AGAINST CORSETS AND CRINOLINE, BY DR. E. Y. ROBBINS.

Dr. E. Y. ROBBINS delivered a lecture last week at Clinton Hall, before an appreciative audience, on the operations of air, light and costume upon the health of the female sex. He advocated the improvement of woman's health as a certain means of improving the race. He found a great deal of fault with the costume of the ladies. He especially condemned the use of corsets, commenced as it was in the present age with infantile years, and quoted a celebrated English author to show that even a man, who, when not dressed could inhale 180 cubic inches of air in a given time, could, when dressed, inhale only 130 inches. And of course a greater proportionate difference was observable in women, by reason of their mode of dress. He contrasted the ravages of cholera with those of consumption, brought on by inattention to the laws of nature which he now sought to inculcate, and strengthened his argument by the statement that during the cholera season of 1849 there died in this City from that disease 31,506, while in the same year there died from consumption no less than 33,516. To show how much more than men women were, from there habits and mode of dress, liable to this disease, he asserted that in the same year (1849) 5,640 men died of consumption, while no less than 10,195 females were its victims. Of all the women who have died in the northeastern section of our country, more than one-half died of consumption, and those between the ages of fifteen and twenty years. The lecturer was particularly severe upon the subject of tight-lacing so especially prevalent among American ladies. He deprecated the practice of depriving girls of the air and exercise so necessary to health, which boys are permitted to partake of; and he was at a loss to know why such a difference should be made in the condition and habits of the sexes. Speaking of the higher classes, with special reference to our own City, he asserted that three-quarters of the young ladies of the upper and wealthier classes had some personal deformity, caused by this inattention to the most rational laws of health, or by an over-anxiety to reduce the circumference of the waist. The truth of his assertions was proved by a reference to the ancient Greeks, who, even now, after the lapse of centuries, were the models of form received by painters and sculptors; and he instanced also the Circassians and Georgians, who had never yet learned the mystery of corsets. Light, the lecturer contended, which was so much denied to women on account of their constant in-door confinement, was of the utmost importance in the development of health and strength. A plant or shrub grown in the shade never displayed the same amount of color or strength as those which enjoy the light of the Sun, and he claimed that if the ladies of this country would preserve health and retain their beauty, they must use more of air and sunlight. In England a woman was in the prime of her attractions at the age of 35, and gradually but beautifully faded away, while in this country at 25 a woman had reached her prime, and at 35 had begun to fade. He dwelt upon the responsibility of a mother. She must either be the giver of health, vitality, and strength, or else the dispenser of disease and degeneration, and a knowledge of this fact should inculcate in woman a sense of her responsibility.

ADULTERATION OF LIQUORS.

A LECTURE BY DR. HIRAM COX.

Dr. HIRAM COX, of Cincinnati, Inspector of liquors for Hamilton County, Ohio, lectured on Wednesday evening at Cooper Institute on the adulteration of liquors. Mr. WM. E. DODGE introduced the lecturer to his audience, which was discouragingly small. After giving a brief explanation of the *modus operandi* of analyzing liquors, Dr. COX analyzed a few samples which had been handed in for that purpose. Pouring out some Otard brandy in a glass, he mixed with it a little chloride of barium, and in a few moments announced that it contained sulphuric acid and prussic acid. In Port wine, he found prussic acid and other substances not immediately distinguishable. He said however, that the specimen tested contained no alcohol whatever; whereas, if it were pure port, it should contain from 19 to 25 80 100 of alcohol. He next tried a bottle of pale Sherry, and found a large amount of sulphuric acid. All of the samples were labeled with the name of a prominent down-town liquor dealer, at whose store they were stated to have been purchased yesterday, without the seller knowing for what purpose they were to be used. A great many questions were put to the lecturer by individuals in the audience, some of which were impertinent, and evidently intended to annoy him. Of this class were the queries of one young gentleman who announced himself a liquor-dealer, and who was finally silenced by an aged gentleman, who arose in the audience and suggested to him that if he would allow the remainder of the audience to hear the Doctor through, he could then have an opportunity to take the stand and defend his trade at his leisure. Questions were asked about the Catawba wine, to which the lecturer replied that some of it was pure and some not—generally not. He had analyzed samples of the Still Catawba, and found four per cent. of alcohol and a large amount of copper; and that the Sparkling Catawba was adulterated, he had been told by those who were engaged in its manufacture.

The Merchants' Exchange.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The mercantile community of this City have, for some years, labored under the inconvenience of not having one place at which the merchants and others connected with the shipping interest could meet at a suitable hour—that unfortunately stated by the Directors of the *Merchants' Exchange* being too late—to obviate which sufficiently, the dealers in grain and flour engaged the lower part of a store at the corner of Broad and South streets, where they formerly met on the side-walk, and from 11 to 12 o'clock was the hour decided on for the meeting of its patrons.

It soon became apparent that the time stated met with general approbation, and as subscribers increased partitions into the adjoining stores were removed, and by an act of the Legislature it became the *Corn Exchange*, and those who have since met there have suffered from the great inconvenience of a low ceiling, want of room and light and especially from an extremely vitiated atmosphere, particularly apparent during the Summer, and humid weather at other seasons. In consequence, the dealers in provisions have returned to the *Merchants' Exchange*, and in all probability will be followed by others, from the liberal offers made by its Directors.

Those gentlemen have offered, independent of the *Rotunda*, 95 feet in height to the dome, with a floor 240 feet in circumference, the large *Reading Room*, of 1,820 superficial feet, which they intend appropriating as a *sample room for the dealers in flour grain, &c.*, in which tables and other conveniences will be placed, to accommodate the occupants; besides, the dome, now principally covered with sheet-iron, is to be replaced by *ribbed glass*, giving ample light while excluding the rays from the sun.

The hours of meeting are now from 10 to 12 o'clock, *High Change* being 11½ o'clock, and on the 1st of May the price of admission to subscribers, including the intermediate time, will be *ten dollars per annum*, with the privilege of introducing their friends.

The *Merchants' Exchange* has greater advantages than any other building in the City. It is in the centre of business, being surrounded by the offices of our principal merchants, and is in the immediate neighborhood of the Custom-house, Post-office, Banks and Insurance Companies; and it is a fact, that a great number of those engaged in the flour and grain trade are compelled to pass it in proceeding to the Corn Exchange. To erect a similar building would require years, at an expense of nearly a quarter of a million, and it is a question whether any one would be disposed to take stock in such an unprofitable speculation. From the great advantages now offered by the Merchants' Exchange Co., it is difficult to conceive what can induce any one to visit the Corn Exchange, except the *stockholders*, enjoying large dividends, and the owners of real estate adjoining; consequently, from them only can an opposition to the removal to Wall-street be expected. Still, the convenience of an entire community should not be sacrificed to advance the interests of a few individuals. A. P. B.

Another Murder by Slaves.

A VIRGINIA PLANTER MURDERED BY HIS NEGROES

The Petersburg (Va.) *Express*, March 27, has the following:

"We learn from a friend residing in Burkeville, Nottoway County, that a most shocking and brutal murder was perpetrated within three-quarters of a mile of that place, on yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, the victim being HIRAM FOWLKES, Esq., and his murderers his own servants. The deed was found out about 6½ o'clock—some five hours and a half after its commission—traces of blood being discovered by the members of the family, and traced up until the mutilated body of Mr. FOWLKES was found about half a mile from the house, on the side of the Southside Railroad, covered with sand. The traces were also found to lead from one of the kitchens occupied by a portion of the servants of the deceased, and blood was found upon some of their clothing. The negroes were also seen at an early hour covering up the blood, as it since proves, along the road, which had fallen as they conveyed the body away; and the horse which he generally rides was found tied to a limb near to where he lay, and had, apparently, trampled on his face. The authorities of the County, as soon as aware of the crime, commenced prompt measures towards the investigation of the affair, and fixed 11 o'clock for the time of the holding of the inquest. Previous to the leaving of the mail train for this city, our informant learned that the negroes were in custody, and had confessed the crime. It appears, also, that at about 1 o'clock, near which hour the murder occurred, the deceased, hearing a noise in the kitchen, left the house, and went to the kitchen to ascertain the cause of it. He did not return again. It is supposed that they then and there seized and dispatched him before he could recover from among them. Mr. FOWLKES was a highly-respectable gentleman, and was well known in this city as well as in the County in which he lived. He leaves several children."

FAILURES IN MASSACHUSETTS—EFFECT ON BUSINESS.—The Boston *Traveller* learns that there have been many failures in the country during the last few months, of business men who, while they survived the crash of 1857, were so crippled that they have been compelled to go into liquidation. This has caused quite a large amount of losses to Boston houses during the past Winter which was not calculated upon, and has operated to make business duller than it would otherwise have been. It is probable we have now reached nearly the end of the rope, although it is quite likely that the great amount of suspended labor in the shoe districts will lessen consumption during the present Spring to a greater extent on the home trade than is now calculated upon, and perhaps depress the price of some staple articles which enter largely into general consumption. A firm in the woolen trade, which failed a week or two since in Boston, commenced business in 1858 with a capital of $13,000. They gave $3,500 a year for the rent of their store, and have now failed with liabilities running up to about $80,000. Among their assets is $18,000 of the suspended paper of parties who have recently failed in consequence of losses incurred in the troubles of 1857.

PERSONAL.

In consequence of some dissatisfaction at the management of the Medical Department of Bowdoin College, Edward R. Peaslee, Professor of Surgery, and Charles A. Lee, Professor of Materia Medica, have resigned their Professorships, and it is stated, upon good authority, that Prof. William Sweeter will resign his office at the expiration of the present term. An effort is to be made, as matters now stand, to remove the school to Portland, which may be successful.

Rev. Thos. Starr King preached his farewell sermon to the congregation of the Hollis-street Church, in Boston, on Sunday, March 25, previous to his departure for California. Mr. King's sermon, says the *Transcript*, was a noble and manly, yet tender and modest review, of the relations which had existed between himself and the society during the twelve years he had been its minister. He traced the growth of the society from the period when he assumed its charge to the present time.

Mr. Matthew Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, has determined to establish and endow an institution for the collegiate education of young women, to be located at Poughkeepsie, and to bear the title of the Vassar Female College. The plan contemplates a course of study similar to that which is pursued in the leading colleges; the detail of operations being left to the discretion of the Directors. The endowment is understood to be liberal.

Letters received in Boston from Rome state that, with decidedly improved health, Rev. Theodore Parker contemplates a return to this country during the coming Summer. His friends, however, are desirous that he should test the healing influences of the Italian climate for another year.

Miss Louisa Platt, of New-Haven, recently deceased, has bequeathed her property, to the amount of between $3,000 and $4,000, to Rev. Dr. Dutton, absolutely; but with the intent that he shall use it towards the relief of the poor of the North Church Society.

We understand that Mrs. Browning is to spend the Spring months in Rome. A new poem from her pen appears in the *Independent* of this week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Yellow Springs Agricultural Works in Yellow Springs, Ohio, owned and occupied by Dane, Ewing & Co., were totally destroyed by fire March 20. The building was a substantial brick, and three stories in height, formed of two wings, each having a front of one hundred feet. The building had been erected but a few years, and was valued at $20,000; the machinery at $25,000, and the stock at $25,000. The insurance is $42,000, chiefly in the following New-York companies: North American, Commonwealth, Niagara, Security and Home.

The strike of the drivers of the City Passenger and Passenger Street Railroad Companies in Cincinnati, has been brought to a sudden termination by the surrender of the companies. It was found impossible to obtain drivers of any fitness, and besides that, the popular expression was so strongly in favor of the drivers, and was so generally expressed in such a firm and determined tone, that the officers of the companies were forced, against their will, to withdraw the new regulations.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles near Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees [illegible] place. Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City. Also, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 39th, 34th and 37th sts. ALSO, FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, [illegible] and 136th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs. FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath rooms, marble mantels, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 20 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—CAN LET 25 modern-built houses up town; 20 tenement houses, in good order. Houses let and rents collected in all parts of the City. Property taken charge of by the year.

C. W. SHERWOOD,
Bull's Head Bank Building, cor. 25th st. and 3d av.
REFERS TO
B. Williamson, Esq., President Bull's Head Bank;
T. H. Eldridge, Esq., Cashier Bull's Head Bank;
J. C. Applby, Esq., No. 133 Water st.;
R. J. Jimmerson, No. 8 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 54 West 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. It is 29 feet front by 80 feet deep, with four large rooms on the first floor, five stories high, in perfect repair, and with every convenience for a private family. Half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Also, a country seat, with 20 acres of land, beautifully located on the Sound at Rye, Westchester Co. Inquire at No. 54 11th-st.

A CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—A HIGHLY eligible and productive leasehold property, located on 6th-av., may be had, entire or in small parcels, on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser. The lease is in all respects a favorable one, and the property, which now yields a net income of 15 per cent., is nearly all susceptible, by cheap and easy improvement, of a far better return. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

5,000 ACRES NEW-JERSEY LAND, well wooded, between New-York and Philadelphia, near the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, and three-quarters of a mile from navigation. Soil is loam underlaid with clay; climate same as Baltimore. Price very low; terms easy. Apply to JOHN TORREY, Jr., at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 29 West 30th-st., containing all the modern improvements, located between 5th-av. and Broadway; built in 1857. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., or in the evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. Possession may be had the latter part of April. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN THIRTY-FIRST STREET FOR SALE.—The valuable four-story house and lot No. 22 West 31st st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. The house is 25 by about 60 feet, in complete order, and contains all the modern improvements. Terms to suit. Lot 25x98 feet nine inches.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 7 WEST TWENTY-second-st., second door from 5th-av.; four stories, brown-stone front, extra width, with library extension built with great care expressly for the owner's occupation; has rosewood doors, two butlers' pantries, two bath-rooms, two laundry-rooms, four water closets, one on each floor. Apply on the premises, or at No. 108 West-st. ALMET REED.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AVENUE, BETWEEN 38th and 39th sts., a large four-story house 27 feet front and 186 feet deep, fine brown stone front, with portico stoop; 16-inch party walls, 14 feet below the curb; three large rooms on each floor furnished with the best of all modern improvements. Inquire of E. F. ROGERS on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE two snug 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 235 and 237 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars, are in good order, and contain gas, Ridgewood water. Prices $3,400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 352 State-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall st.

A FINE COTTAGE-HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, in complete repair, heater, gas, &c., containing 11 rooms, in Skillman-st., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs.; good location; price, $3,250; $350 will buy the place and the remainder in yearly installments. Apply on the premises, or to THOS. LIPPIATT, 64 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown stone English basement house, (with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of

J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 175 EAST 19th-st., near 2d-av. English basement, 4 story and basement; brick front; lot 16.8 by 98.9; house 54 feet deep; has modern improvements all in good order. Now occupied by owner. Price $8,750. Terms easy. For cards of admission, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO STORY, attic and basement brick house, with Croton bath and gas, situated within a block of the corner of Broadway and Grand-st., suitable for a gentleman who desires a residence down town near his business. Inquire at No. 81 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY-HILL—ONE NEW first-class four-story, brown-stone-front house No. 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements; hard-wood doors on the parlor story, and mahogany blinds in front; size, 21x55. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR FINELY SITUATED LOTS on 105th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., 25x100. They lie about on the grade, free from rock, soil dry and sandy, 20 feet or more above Harlem Common. Price $1,000 each. Apply to W. L. TAYLOR, No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to J. C. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

PROPERTY ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE.—The elegant house No. 15 West 37th-st., next to the residence of Rev. Dr. Spring, built by day's work; will be sold for less than its value; rented till 1st May next at $2,000. For cards of admission, apply to

JAMES B. BREWSTER, No. 786 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house No. 13 West 34th-st. 25x65; lot 126 6; finished with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear, 25x32 6 with entrance from 35th st. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d av., near the corner of 8th st. Lot 26 feet front by 25 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. HOAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front houses in West 36th-st., Nos. 22 and 24, four stories and basement, high stoop, with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire of W. & J. YOUNG, No. 312 2d-av., or on the premises.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 125th sts., and west side of 4th av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HIGH STOOP HOUSE on Mansfield place; contains all the modern improvements. Also, a low stoop in the same row; size 20 by 42 feet; near Central Park. Inquire of Mr. FINDLEY, No. 11, on the premises, 51st st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE ON Brooklyn Heights, with all the modern improvements, commanding a fine view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York. For particulars apply to A. M. WOOD, Room No. 7 City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 18 East 32d-st., between Madison and 5th avs., in the most perfect order; the dining-room and hall walls beautifully paneled in oil. The house is open and can be seen. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—No. 191 WEST 22d-st., in good neighborhood; has all modern improvements; 70 per cent can remain on mortgage. Apply to the owner, No. 169 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs; 18 by 50 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 214 WEST FOURTEENTH-st., a full sized four story brown-stone front house; lot 25x103. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st., is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS UP TOWN.—The fine, substantial three story and attic brick house, with tea-room, No. 60 2d-st. near 2d av. Lot 25 by 110 feet. Apply on the premises. C. CROLIUS.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE THREE-STORY and attic, high-stoop house, No. 61 7th av., near 14th-st., finished complete throughout; will rent for ten per cent. on the cost. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, suited to all kinds of manufacturing purposes 35 acres of land, with about 800 feet of water front, on the north shore of Staten Island, a half mile from Port Richmond ferry; on the premises is a wharf, where a vessel can lay drawing eight feet at low water; also a large double house and out-buildings. It was formerly the residence of Dr. Harrison, and in every respect a desirable location. It will be sold in whole or in part, as may be wanted. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—These lots have the most beautiful commanding view, which cannot be equaled on Manhattan Island. Upon these lots you have a view of the whole of the Bay of New-York, Narrows, and the Ocean; also, the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and for salubrity of the air, and healthy position it cannot be excelled. Another great advantage, these lots may be reached in 35 or 40 minutes from the City of New York. Maps can be seen of the location at the office of DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 125TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs. a very desirable private residence, 2½-story brick dwelling, 38 by 38 feet, erected by a practical builder for his own occupation; has gas, bath, range, laundry-tubs, furnace, &c.; in perfect repair. Also, a good carriage house and three lots of ground, 25 by 100 feet 10 inches each. Price $12,500. Terms easy. For cards of admission, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR TENANT-houses, (with two full lots, two front and two rear,) located near 10th-av.; also 240 acres selected land in Iowa 160 acres in Columbia County, Wis. all free and clear: will be exchanged for a first-class dwelling, desirably located in the upper part of the City, or a country residence at New-Brighton, S.I. Apply to GEO. C SMALLEY, No 11 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot on Lexington-av., near 39th-st., three-story and basement, and sub-cellar; house 20x42 with all the modern improvements in; will be sold cheap; terms easy. Apply at No. 415 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DEscriptions of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine st., New-York.

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—Two well located lots in South 2d st., near 10th-st., will be sold unusually low, if applied for at once. Inquire at No. 238 South 2d-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO. 150 EAST 18TH-ST. will be sold at a very low price on application to T. B. MERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH THE FURNITURE, house No. 205 East 18th st., newly furnished.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON OR below Murray Hill in exchange for one of the most eligible residences in Brooklyn; would pay $5,000 to $10,000 difference. Address Box No. 1,707 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—STONEHURST.—THE NEW AND elegant residence of the late Wm. D. Cromwell, at Riverdale, on the banks of the Hudson, 15 miles from New-York, or 40 minutes' ride from 31st-st. This property situated in a most respectable, picturesque and perfectly healthy neighborhood, consists of about ten acres of land and a massive stone mansion, 60 feet square, replete with every elegance and convenience of a modern first-class dwelling, containing bath room, billiard-room, laundry—in all 25 rooms—heated throughout with the most approved steam apparatus. There is also a gas-house, a stable and a coach-house on the grounds, all built of cut-stone, in keeping with the house. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and adorned with large forest trees and rare fruits, and contain an extensive and excellent kitchen garden. In fine, the whole comprises every refinement and luxury of a gentleman's residence. The peculiar and unrivaled situation of this property makes it at least one of the most desirable on the Hudson River. Within three minutes of the station, it is out of sight of both dépôt and railroad; it is retired from any thoroughfare and commands an uninterrupted view of the river from Sing Sing to the Narrows. A large part of the purchase money may remain. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st., or to WM. S. DUKE, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated on Highland-av., giving a splendid view of the Hudson River; lot extending through to Riverdale-av.; house modern built, 2½ stories high, in complete order and partially furnished; the grounds are beautifully laid out; contains 2½ acres, with a large garden and a variety of fruit trees, grapevines, raspberries blackberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, asparagus, pie plant, &c., &c.; early potatoes and peas already planted; the carriage-house and stable are very conveniently arranged; the poultry-yard contains 25 choice fowls; two wells, giving a full supply of water; the premises are in charge of a housekeeper, and can be seen any day. Rent $1,000. Apply on the premises or by note, Box No. 4,068 New York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—At Morristown, N. J.—a most beautifully located site for an elegant country seat, containing 93 acres, selected by one of our most distinguished physicians on account of its beauty of location and salubrious atmosphere. The place has been put in the most perfect agricultural state; the farm buildings erected, and the lawn, which overlooks a large section of country, including the towns of Morris and Boonton, is most elegantly diversified, and ornamented with large forest trees; the grounds laid out, screen planted, and the water collected for distributing through the place and buildings at a large cost; the whole will however, now be sacrificed, as the owner has changed his plans. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD City property—a splendid property on the east bank of the Hudson, 40 miles from the City of New-York, at Woodlawn, consisting of 200 acres first quality land, having a river front of 2,800 feet. This property is well calculated for dividing into country seats having on it several beautiful building sites, covered with a fine growth of forest trees; will be sold in two parcels, of 100 acres each, if desired. This presents an opportunity for investment rarely met with; no incumbrance on the property; title perfect. For further particulars, apply to SMITH & GODDARD, real estate and loan brokers, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATED IN New-Jersey, 5 miles from Hoboken, and only one mile from the Hudson River, directly west from Bull's Ferry, consisting of 5 acres of land suitable for a garden, 2 story house and extension, large barn, carriage-house, and numerous out buildings. Abundance of garden fruits, flowers and shrubbery. About 150 choice young fruit trees, comprising apples, pears, plums, cherries, &c.; also, choice grape vines. The location is elevated, and commands a fine prospect of the country for many miles in extent. The buildings and fences are all nearly new, and in excellent condition. S. W. JOHNSON, No. 845 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL PLACE at North Orange, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the dépôt and admirably adapted for the residence of a New-York merchant. The house contains 18 rooms, and is well supplied with gas from works on the premises. The land is something less than four acres, sloping towards the southwest, and laid out tastefully in lawn and garden. There is also a commodious stable and carriage house, and every convenience about the place to make it a pleasant residence, both Summer and Winter. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FURNISHED—On Long Island Sound, within 15 minutes' ride of the City by New-Haven Railroad. A large and splendid private house, with out-buildings, including a bowling alley and 15 acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Also, a desirable moderate-size house, situate near the above, with out buildings and two acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness these places are unequalled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH.—A FINE country seat of about 2 acres of land, beautifully situated and near the Washington Head-quarters. Large modern house replete with every convenience, from which there are fine and extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are highly embellished; large and beautiful fountain, fruit and ornamental trees, gravel walks, and skirted on four sides with rows of rich evergreens. Price, $16,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Vleck, Esq., on Walton-av., West Morrisania, ¼ of a mile west of Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; house 40x40, built in the best manner and filled in with bricks; grounds comprise 23½ lots; land high; fine prospect; good water; no nuisances; location healthy; society select, and place altogether desirable. Apply on the premises, or to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE WELL KNOWN AND elegant residence, late of Hon. A. C. M. Pennington, at Newark, N. J., will be sold at auction April 5, next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises. For a full description and other particulars, see *Evening Post* and Newark papers, and apply to PENNINGTON & WARREN, No. 60 Wall st., New-York, or N. V. S. SCHENCK, Esq., at Newark N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE.—A large double house, with a good stable and about 10 acres of ground, situated on the Bloomingdale Road, between 107th and 108th sts., and adjoining the Woodlawn property; rent $600. For further particulars, apply to Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 9.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Orange, N. J., furnished or unfurnished; house large, and grounds handsomely laid out, with a great variety of fruit, flowers, &c.; very large asparagus and strawberry beds, Samson blackberries, raspberries, pears, cherries, &c. Apply to C. SHEPARD & CO., No. 397 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A HOUSE AND half acre of ground; house modern built; contains gas, range, heater, &c. On the place are shade and fruit trees, also a barn; has a view of the river for miles; price $6,800. Apply to C. A. PEASE & CO., No. 352 Broadway, New-York.

SING SING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A very pleasant and desirable residence, consisting of three acres of land, a house nearly new, containing eight rooms, barn, out-houses, choice fruits, &c. This is a rare opportunity to purchase a beautiful place low. Price, $3,500. Address S. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN RAHWAY, N. J., TEN MINUTES' walk from the railroad station, a commodious cottage, with barn and good garden. Rent only $150. Apply at the Milton Mill, or address J. S. CROWELL, Rahway, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley dépôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—New cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

160 ACRES OF OHIO LAND, IN PAULDING County, desirably located, for sale low for cash, or will exchange for dry goods. It is covered with black walnut and ash; the timber alone being worth $15 per acre. For further particulars address G. C. McEWEN, No. 153 East 19th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City; has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable and dépôt close at hand; will be sold or rent to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris and others) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

TWO COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR RENT—Built in the best style of Tudor Gothic, with double brick walls, marble facings, covered with slate, having ample stables, coach-houses, &c., from the designs of A. J. Davis, Esq., architect, of this City. They are situated on handsome lawns, on Wingah Hills, opposite the residence of the subscriber, about 5 minutes' walk from the New-Rochelle Dépôt, about 45 minutes' ride from the City. They contain 18 rooms, with spacious porches and verandahs, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The location is most salubrious, the neighborhood select and free from every kind of nuisance, good schools and churches within walking distance. They will be sold or rented to acceptable families, furnished or unfurnished, on moderate terms, as they were built to establish a select neighborhood, rather than for profit. Apply to RICHARD LATHERS, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land, country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5,000; a cottage and 1 acre at $3,000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
12 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,

L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, situated at Rye, Westchester County, two miles N. W. from Rye Dépôt, in an improving and desirable neighborhood, on the White Plains Road. There are 96 acres of land, in orchard, meadow and woodland, a large vegetable garden well cultivated, and with fruits and flowers in abundance. The buildings are all new, and consist of two dwelling-houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other outbuildings. There are eight head of fine stock which, with farming implements, fixtures, crops, &c., will be included in the sale of the place, and all at a bargain, if applied for soon, to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE, Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 100 ACRES, suitable for a business man for sale or exchange, two miles from dépôt at City of Rahway, N. J., where access can be had to the City every hour. Location remarkably healthy and pleasant; large house, barns, carriage-house, &c., in good order, and the place in a high state of cultivation; three apple and one peach orchard, quinces, pears, cherries, raspberries, strawberries, &c. Address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, N. J., or apply at DeGraw's Hotel, Rahway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River, between 210th and 211th sts., three minutes' walk from the dépôt. House large and convenient, with water, gas, &c.; grounds containing two and three fifths acres, in terraces, lawns &c. For particulars, apply to A. R. VAN NEST, No. 50 Warren st., or WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 94 Front-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT HART'S CORNER, twenty-four miles from the City Hall, on the Harlem Railroad, a snug place of about 5 acres, near the dépôt. The house is two stories, 21x25, extension 13x13; well built and in good order. Also another dwelling-house, good barn and about 50 grafted fruit trees. Price $2,400. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY,

No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND—FOR THE SUMMER months, to a small family, part of a new double house, about 10 minutes' walk from Stapleton or Quarantine Landings. House situated on hill slope, high, dry and salubrious, with beautiful views and in the immediate neighborhood of the best walks or drives on the island. Bath in house and stable in rear. Rent moderate. Apply to J. W. D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD, L. I., a two story Cottage, with two two-story wings containing ten rooms, is located on one of the most pleasant streets, and is convenient to churches, markets, stores, schools, Post office and dépôt; is accessible four times a day by railroad. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE PAFF, Senior, Hempstead, Long Island.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, THREE houses, barn, &c.; main house 42x36 marble mantels; 60 City lots, high, dry and healthy; 40 minutes from City Hall; fruit, forest trees, shrubbery; price $17,060; half cash. Apply to W. J. WALKER, No. 183 William-st., or J. HARRY LYONS, Esq., Hoboken, where a map of the property may be seen.

TO LET—A LARGE BUILDING ABOUT ONE hour's distance from New-York by railroad or boat. The situation is very beautiful, close to the shore of the East River, excellent bathing, boating, &c., and perfectly healthful. Inquire at No. 28 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Hanover-st.

FLUSHING LOTS.—THE FINEST BUILDING sites in the village of Flushing will be sold on liberal terms, or exchanged for improved City property. The land is high, with fine view, and three minutes' walk from the Railroad Dépôt. Apply to EUGENE T. LYNCH, No. 3 Stone-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, OR LONGER, IN Southport Conn., two hours' ride by New-Haven Railroad, and 10 minutes' walk from dépôt, a small house in good order, unfurnished, suitable for a small family. It is pleasantly situated on Long Island Sound; good bathing, &c. For particulars apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET, LOW.—Large garden, abundance of fruit, fine water, stable, &c., all delightfully situated on the Manor Roads, Staten Island, within fifteen minutes' walk of Factoryville landing. Apply to JOHN J. CLUTE, at that landing, or to DAVID DECKER, No. 55 Whitehall-st.

A GOOD CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, or to let, a handsome country seat, situated on Staten Island, three miles from the ferries, with new houses, barns, stables, fruit trees, vines and plenty of shade, with 5 to 15 acres of land as required. Most of the money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 69 Leonard-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE TWO-story, double house in the village of Tarrytown, a very pleasant location, near the dépôt, and well calculated for a Summer boarding house; if not sold will be rented, with or without the furniture. Also, to let, a neat cottage at White Plains; rent low. Apply to

JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH ONE OR MORE acres of ground, or without if preferred. The house is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, within five minutes' walk from two stage routes, and 2½ miles from Williamsburgh ferry. Apply to Mr. BROWN, confectionery, inside Peck-slip ferry.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, Conn., 30 miles on the N. H. R., near the dépôt, a nice country residence, with one acre of ground, carriage-house &c. Contains 10 rooms. Will let it furnished for $500, or unfurnished $350. Address or apply to J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A beautiful residence, with charming grounds, under the best cultivation, on the banks of Seneca Lake at Geneva, N. Y. For particulars, apply to W. ATWILL, *Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

COUNTRY HOUSE ON EAST RIVER TO LET—With about 3 acres of land; the house is large and handsomely located, with lawn in front and surrounded by shade and fruit trees. There is a stable ice-house and out-buildings. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A family mansion with seven acres of land, at Saugerties, on the Hudson. Picturesque and healthy situation, gardens, lake, boating and fishing. Terms easy. Apply to

CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., a very convenient house situated on Main-st., within five minutes' walk of the Brick Church Station. Terms moderate. Apply at the book store, No. 397 Broadway, New-York, for particulars, or of

THOMAS G. FRENCH.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Easily accessible by railroad and steamboats.

S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN-ISLAND—Three very desirable houses with stables; rent $550 to $450. Apply to W. S. HOYT, No. 4 Hanover-st., or to W. T. JOHNSON, No. 50 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN WEST-CHESTER, 14 miles from City Hall, overlooking Long Island Sound; location healthy. Inquire of M. V. B. WATSON, Surrogate's Office, New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY FOR SIX months, a furnished house, pleasantly located, near the dépôt at Port Chester. Apply to E. B. WESLEY, *Times* Office.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenants. Apply at No. 11 Front-st., N. Y.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUNTRY houses in all approved and new styles, or made to order complete, perspective views included, as low as $5 each, by J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, 182 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET AT HASTINGS—A SMALL FRAME house, containing nine rooms, and pleasantly located, with garden plot and grounds, one mile east of the Hudson River Railroad Station and Steamboat Landing. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON, about one mile from the landing, a neat cottage, with one acre of land, and barn, strawberries, raspberries, &c. Apply to W. WILLIAMS, No. 168 Broadway.

TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE ABOUT ONE MILE from Astoria, with one acre of land; rent $250; with 13 acres, $400. Apply to E. W. HEWETT, 41 Pine-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING WITH ten lots of ground, within 100 yards of the East River, on 117th-st., running through to 118th-st., laid out in a garden, with abundance of fruit—currants, raspberries, cherries and apples—and large shade trees in front, and very healthful, communicating by 2d and 3d avs. Railroads every five minutes, and also by steamboat to Peck-slip; thus combining the advantages of City and country, with boating and fishing if desired. Rent $350 to a desirable tenant; possession immediately. Apply to JOHN J. LAGRAVE, No. 219 Greenwich-st., and No. 250 West 22d-st., or of S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 123d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR SIX months from the 15th of April, in the immediate vicinity of Madison-square, a completely furnished first-class, full-sized 4-story modern basement house, including silver and linen. The domestics, long in the family, will remain, if desired, to take charge of the same. To any gentleman desirous of spending six months in New-York, this offers an opportunity rarely to be met with, uniting all the comforts of a home without the outlay of capital. Rent for the term $1,500. Best references given and required. Address A. D., care of E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE house No. 53 10th-st., third door west of 5th-av., with the adjoining lot on the southerly side, laid out as a flower garden, and ornamented with a fountain, fine shrubbery, &c., and giving to the house the great advantage of windows on the side. The house is 28 by 70 feet, and four stories high; furnished with every modern convenience; in complete order, and beautifully decorated throughout. Can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock. Apply on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., to HANSON K. CORNING, or SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st. between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, No. 42 President-st., Brooklyn, 20x52 feet, on first story, 40 feet above—lot 100 feet deep; is in complete order, having just been painted and papered; has gas throughout, range, stationary wash tubs, and bath, with hot and cold water; water-closets connecting with street sewer, marble mantels, bells, speaking tubes &c. Apply to the Arctic Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-street, New-York.

BROADWAY.—NO. 474 BROADWAY, EAST SIDE, between Grand and Broome sts., is to be altered immediately into a 4-story store. The store will be let for one year. The lofts and basement will be leased. Ready by May 1. For particulars apply to

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

Our present store, No. 298 Broadway, is also to let for one year.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS HOUSE, ABOUT 30 feet front, No. 14 Waverley-place, having all the modern conveniences; this property is very desirably situated; arrangements may be made for a purchase of part of the furniture if desired; possession can be given before May 1. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A FACTORY, LIME or Coal yards, or any mechanical purpose. The brick buildings covering four lots on South side of 14th-st., 300 feet West of 10th-av., containing a small house, stable, with other buildings, inclosed by a brick wall; also 14 vacant water lots adjacent. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING NO. 61 MURRAY-st., north-east corner of Murray-st. and College-place, covering the entire lot, suitable for a hotel and restaurant; will be leased for a term of years to a responsible party; possession immediately. Apply to Mr. W. WHILEY, No. 24 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-story and attic house, with two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon-av. The house contains 12 rooms, marble mantles, gas, &c. A desirable location, and will be sold cheap to close an estate. Apply to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 126 Duane-st.

TO LET—NO. 7 ABINGDON-SQUARE.—NO pleasanter location, or more convenient house, can be found in New-York. Will be let to a small but select family, having no young children. Part of the rent may be paid by boarding the owner and his family—four in number. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 282 4th st., opposite Washington square. This house is in all respects a desirable residence, and is in a remarkably pleasant locality, and has every convenience in its arrangements. For a small family, rent $1,200. Inquire of WILLIAM A. COURSEN, No. 267 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, 30 minutes' ride to the City by Hudson River Railroad; house large; modern improvements; suitable out-buildings, lawn, large garden, planted; for beauty of scenery, location, and healthfulness is unequalled. Apply on the premises to C. W. VAN DOREN.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in one of the most pleasant and respectable neighborhoods up town, having more room than they occupy, would let two furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board; or would let the second floor to a gentleman and his wife; none but those of unexceptionable references need apply. Apply to H. W. LUSH, No. 29 4th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND ALL the upper part (four stories) of the house No 139 Fulton-st., this City, and also a store (now occupied for the dry goods business) at the corner of York and Bridge sts., Brooklyn. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., New York.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY, BASEMENT brick house, No. 31 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, in fine order, gas and water arrangements complete; five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire at No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. S. N. MARSH.

TO LET—THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES NOS. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., now used as a piano factory, well lighted and suitable for any business requiring room. Near Broadway and Canal-st. Major THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 178 NINTH-AV., with a good dry basement and vault connected; the store has an iron front, with large plate-glass lights and rolling iron shutters. Location very desirable. Rent moderate. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEATLY BUILT three-story brick dwelling-house, very pleasantly located at No. 247 Washington-st., cor. of Johnson-st., opposite St. John's Church and near the ferries. Rent, $650. Inquire of E. KINGSLEY, No. 241 Washington st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, railroad companies, shipping, artists, lawyers, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH STEAM power, at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Also, (from May 1,) commodious private stables in 13th-st., near Broadway. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH 25 feet by 45, with ten windows in each, in rear building No. 208 William-st. House and store No. 204 William st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 William-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, WELL LOCATED, with all improvements; rent $500 to $1,500 per annum. Also, stores, floors, &c.; some parts of first-class houses. For particulars apply at the old place, No. 375 9th-av. J. E. HATCH.

TO LET OR LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST houses in West 17th-st., near 5th-av., 33 feet wide, with four rooms on a floor, elegantly furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BROKERS.—To let, the entire floor No. 82 Wall-st. Also, offices on the fourth floor. Inquire of R. EMERSON, Esq., on the premises, or T. J. BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, and No. 51 Liberty-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—14 LOTS AT CORLEAR'S Hook, on South-st., suitable for the storage of mahogany or marble; restaurant known as No. 71 Pearl and No. 36 Stone sts., and store No. 43 Cortlandt-st. Apply to E. KETELTAS, No. 86 Leonard-st.

TO LET—IN A DESIRABLE LOCATION, NO. 2 Boorman-place, a 3 story brown-stone high stoop house, with all the improvements, gas fixtures included. Rent, $850. Apply to JOSEPH POTTER, No. 411 Canal-st., or No. 158 West 43d-st.

NO. 272 MADISON-STREET—TO LET OR LEASE—Modern three-story house, has gas and chandeliers, range, bath-room, hot and cold water; pleasant location. Apply to R. M. MITCHILL at R. T. Wilde & Co's, No. 251 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling No. 148 Madison-st., between Pike and Market. Inquire of S. F. R. CODDINGTON, No. 67 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE TWO COMMODIOUS STORES, Nos 330 and 332 Washington-st., suitable for wholesale grocers. Apply to JOHNSON & LAZARUS, No. 110 Front-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—NO. 91 2d-place, corner of Court-st. Three-story and basement; 20 feet wide. Has water and gas; rent $400. Apply to W. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, Office No. 9.

STORE SHOWY, LOCATION CHOICE—Rent $350; dwelling floors, each 5 and 6 rooms, $150 to $250 per annum; basement, 50 feet deep, finished, $100—to let in the house No. 791 6th-av., gas, water, marble mantles, &c.

LEONARD-STREET.—TO LEASE, THE NEW and completely modern store, No. 84 Leonard st., 25x100, five stories, basement and cellar, marble front; will be ready for occupancy 1st of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FULTON-STREET LOFTS TO LET—FOUR lofts of the brown-stone store No. 182 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church, west of Broadway. The whole or separate. Apply to J. P. WAKE, No. 346 Broome-st., near Bowery, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

VACANT LOTS, AND ROOMS WITH power to let or lease. From one to six vacant lots; also, two spacious rooms, 80x35 feet, first and second floors, with or without steam power. The lots for sale, if required. Apply at No. 1 Tompkins-st., corner of Grand.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place. Also, a suite of three offices fronting on 3d-av.; these offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET.

TO LUMBER DEALERS AND OTHERS.—TO LET—A plot of 12 lots, well located, with bulkhead and water privileges, for a term of years, with improvements of office and stable. Address Box No. 2,777 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON SECOND floor, to a gentleman and wife, or to two gentlemen, either furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; not a "boarding-house." Possession May 1. C. W. BOND, No 89 Beaver-st.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and four-story building corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURposes, the second, third and fourth floors of No. 751 Broadway, west side, near Astor place, undergoing alterations. Rented separately or together. For terms, apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO RENT—THREE OF THE BEST OFFICES in the fireproof building, American Exchange Bank, fronting on Cedar-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 145 NINTH-STREET, A FOUR-STORY and basement house, near Broadway; No. 228 9th-st., a three story and basement house, near 2d-av. Apply at 37 East 22d-st., before 10 and after 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY DWELLING NO. 18 Lafayette place, with rear building and stable adjacent. Inquire of CARLE & STRONG, Druggists, No. 153 Water-st., corner Maiden-lane.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engine 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICES, SINGLE, OR A SUITE OF THREE to let on the second floor of the Great Western buildings, Pine-st.

H. H. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine st., Office No. 9.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—A THREE-story and attic house, No. 60 7th-st., near 2d-av. Can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET—1 very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SUBSTANTIALLY-built brown-stone or brick, four-story, high stoop house, 25x60, situated between 21st and 31st sts. and 6th and Madison avs.; must be in good order in first-class neighborhood, free from nuisances. Address, stating rent and full particulars, HOUSE, A. C. T., Box No. 476 General Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE, A SUITE of unfurnished or partly-furnished apartments, on second or third floor, containing the modern improvements; a private family, where no other boarders are taken, preferred; location between 14th and 48th sts., and west of Lexington-av. Address, stating terms, &c., PERMANENT, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE, A cottage, roomy on the main floor, and a few acres, with barn and out-buildings, or a farm of 20 to 40 acres, in some good elevated locality. Preference will be given to Essex County, New-Jersey. Address, stating location, price, &c., A. J. H., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN WANT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with gas and bath, by the 15th of April; location must not be above Union square, nor below Bleecker-st. Address Box No. 569 Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE AT VERNON VALLEY, LONG ISLAND—Within twenty minutes of the North Port steamboat landing, the well-known Fleet Farm, from 300 to 400 acres, 150 under excellent cultivation, and the balance is in thrifty growing timber, a considerable portion of which is locust. The house and out-buildings are large and in good condition well watered, fruit of various kinds. Half the purchase-money can remain on mortgage, for a term of years, on the farm, and the other half cash or secured by other property. The said farm will be sold, at public auction, on the 11th day of April, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. If the day is stormy the sale will take place the next day. This property offers great inducements to farmers and citizens. BENJAMIN F. WHITE.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful village of Canandaigua, Geneva, and Vienna, and directly on the New-York Central Railroad. It contains 100 acres of choice land, 10 of which are well timbered. The dwelling and out-houses are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment, and the use of the Sulphur Waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments, or will be exchanged for productive property in this City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or THOS. M. TUTHILL, No. 388 Broadway, New-York City.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FARM AT $100 PER ACRE.—A farm at Riverside directly opposite Hyde Park, containing 170 acres, 120 under cultivation and 50 handsomely wooded; has a large water front and elegant river and mountain views, with clumps of hard wood and evergreen trees interspersed about the premises; the farm is surrounded by beautiful country seats, being the residences of John Jacob Astor, Abraham Frothingham, G. L. Pierce, Archibald Russell and others; the soil is well adapted for fruit of all kinds, and the natural advantages for a gentleman of taste or a practical farmer are very superior. Communications with New-York by railroad and steamboat several times daily. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 53 ACRES, BEAUTIfully situated on the south side of Staten Island, fronting on the Great Kills, commanding a fine view of the Bay and Sandy Hook, with all the vessels entering or leaving New-York; said farm is in a high state of cultivation, has an abundance and variety of choice fruits; a neat and commodious dwelling, in good order, containing 13 rooms, barns and all other necessary out buildings. The railroad, which is nearly completed, runs through the farm. A stage, running to and from Vanderbilt's landing, passes the gate, making two trips each way daily. For particulars, inquire of JAMES COYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—PRICE MODERATE, A FANCY little farm, about 20 acres of land, on the west bank of the Hudson, near Poughkeepsie, in vicinity of Messrs. Thompson, Astor, &c., well fenced in 9 lots, for grain, meadow wood, apple, berry and fruit orchards; water power for manufactory; large spring near the dwelling; new cottage with an L, 13 rooms; outbuildings ample; title clear. For particulars, address B. PALMER, New-Paltz Landing, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 150 ACRES, WITH ALL that could be desired as to quality of land and buildings; it would be divided in 50 or 100 acres. Location, 30 miles from Albany, on the Central Railroad; any produce can be sold at the door; must be seen to be appreciated. Would be exchanged for City property. Any one in want of a farm to live on will not often meet such a chance. Apply to WM. LAIMBEER, Jr., No. 57 East 25th-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about 300 acres of land, one half tillable and meadow, the remainder a good growth of wood; situated in Middlesex County, N. J., near the village of Spotswood, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Part of the purchase money may remain on the property. Inquire of L. W. SPENCER, No. 8 Centre-st., or of CHAS. MALCOMB, No. 613 Washington-st., New-York.

FRUIT FARM WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to purchase a small fruit farm of about fifty or sixty acres, within fifty miles of New-York: Westchester or Orange County preferred; must have upon it a small cottage-house, with all necessary out-buildings, in thorough repair, well fenced, &c. Address, with full particulars, stating location, terms, means of access, &c., HAMILTON, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—IN NEW BRUNSWICK N. J., containing 71 acres of good rolling land, with good house and out-buildings. Also, a house and half an acre of land in Greenville, Bergen Hill, near the Plank-road, beautifully located as regards view, &c. Apply to JOHN BELCHER, No. 63 Vesey-st., (up stairs,) New-York.

WANTED TO LEASE OR RENT—A FARM of 40 to 100 acres, with privilege of buying, with or without stock; would like it in good condition; buildings, &c., pretty good; a healthy location and good neighborhood; within 30 to 50 miles of the City, and convenient of access. Address MINOR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

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